

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 879---Vol. XXII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1852.

[PRICE 6D.]

Stannaries of Cornwall—In the Vice-Warden's Court.

IN THE CASE OF LUKE v. SIMMONS.

WHEREAS the VICE-WARDEN did, by an ORDER or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned cause, and bearing date the 10th day of May last, ORDER and DECREE that a SALE be made of the ORES, and, if necessary, the ENGINES, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS upon and belonging to WHEEL VIOLET, in the parish of ST. STEPHENS, in BRANWELL, within the said Stannaries, under the direction of the Registrar of this Court, and that the proceeds of such sale should be applied by the said Registrar in the manner directed by the same Order or Decree, Notice is hereby given, that, pursuant to the said Order or Decree, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at WHEEL VIOLET aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 13th day of July next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for SELLING together or in lots, the under-mentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS:—

ONE WATER WHEEL, 35 feet diameter and 15 inches breast.
ONE ditto ditto, 16 feet diameter and 4 feet 6 inches breast.
One whim and shaft tackle, complete, 1 capstan and 1 shears, 60 fathoms of 14 inch iron rods, with pulleys and stands, 3 balance bobs, iron kibbles, 30 fathoms of launders and stands, 20 fathoms of ladders, 10 fathoms of 11 inch pumps, 10 fathoms of 10 inch pumps, 1 12 inch pump, grinding stone, wheelbarrow, nails, 1 pair strapping plates, old iron, new and old timber, carpenters' bench, whin rope, miners' chests, &c.

For viewing the same, application may be made to Mr. Morris, on the mine, and for further particulars to Mr. Stokes, solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 23, 1852.

IN BANKRUPTCY—VALUABLE MINING SHARES in the favoured CARADON DISTRICT FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.

MR. C. WARTON is directed by the assignees of Mr. W. B. Brodie, a bankrupt, to bring to UNRESERVED SALE, at the Auction Mart, London, on Saturday, the 10th of July, 1852, at Twelve o'clock noon, in numerous lots, ELEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVEN-FOUR SHARES in the MARKE VALLEY CONSOLIDATED COPPER AND TIN MINES, situate in the celebrated CARADON DISTRICT, county of CORNWALL, in the neighbourhood of some of the richest mines. The sum of £3 10s. 8d. per share has been paid, and it is presumed that time only is required to arrive at the mineral which has been secured around them.

Particulars may be had at the Auction Mart, London; of Wm. Bell, Esq., official assignee, 3, Coleman-street-buildings; of Messrs. Cobb and Son, and Mr. C. W. Squares, solicitors, Salisbury; and of Mr. C. Warton, auctioneer, &c., 38, Threadneedle-street, London.—The mine may be inspected under an authority, which may be obtained on application to Mr. C. W. Squares.

MOLLAND MINE—EIGHTY FORFEITED SHARES FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.

MR. C. WARTON is directed to include in his SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Saturday, the 10th July, at Twelve o'clock, in 4 lots, EIGHTY FORFEITED SHARES in the MOLLAND MINE, DEVON, near the Britannia Mines, and lately much improved, subject to calls of 30s. per share, pursuant to the regulations of the Company. Particulars may be had at the Mart, and of Mr. C. Warton, auctioneer and estate agent 38, Threadneedle-street.

WORCESTERSHIRE—IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS, IRONFOUNDERS, STOVE, GRATE, FENDER, AND FIRE-IRON MAKERS, GLASSMAKERS, GRINDERS, AND OTHERS, REQUIRING EXTENSIVE PREMISES.

MR. THOMAS PITT STOKES has been instructed by the proprietor (Mr. John Hartill, of London, who is giving up business in Dudley, in consequence of engagements and pursuits in other quarters) TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. Alexander Patterson, the Swan Inn, Dudley, on Tuesday, the 10th day of July next, at Five o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), the following exceedingly valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTIES,

advantageously situated in the centre of the important manufacturing town of Dudley, in the following or such other lots as may be agreed upon at the time of sale, and subject to conditions then to be produced:—

Lot 1.—All that RETAIL PUBLIC HOUSE, YARD, and PREMISES thereto belonging, situated in King-street, in Dudley aforesaid, and now in the occupation of Shelah Garratt, containing, with the site of the buildings, 156 superficial square yards, or thereabouts. This commodious house possesses every convenience, is well situated for business, and is now doing a very good and out-door trade.

Lot 2.—All those three extensive and convenient CASTING HOUSES, of which one is 31 ft. 6 in. by 31 ft. 6 in.; another, 25 ft. by 17 ft. 11 in.; and the other, 20 ft. 2 in. by 17 ft. 11 in. Also, two capital FENDER, FIRE-IRON, and FITTING-UP SHOPS, 66 ft. by 15 ft. each; a storing shop, 24 ft. by 9 ft.; with large stove, and capital cupola, a pig-iron store warehouse, suitable offices, large yard, passage, and other appurtenances. These premises are at the back of lot 1, and are approached by a road leading out of New Mill-street, and contain, in the whole, 551 square yards, or thereabouts. In connection with this lot there is a good and well established London trade for ranges, stoves, fire-irons, fenders, and other castings, which may be much increased; and every information respecting it, with an introduction to the customers, will, if required, be given to the purchaser by the proprietor.

Lot 3.—Eight substantial SHOPS—viz.: four glass cutting shops, a fire-iron polishing shop, and three grinding shops adjoining the last lot, containing an area of 460 square yards. Also, an excellent 42-horse power high-pressure STEAM-ENGINE, with metallic piston, and fan for cupola, now driving the lathes and machinery in the above shops, and having more than 20-horse surplus power unemployed, which may be used to great advantage in the above or other businesses. The shops and steam-power now underlet produce a rental of £24 per month.

The lands, stables, and all other loose articles on the respective premises will be removable and sold separately from the property, but may be taken by the purchaser at a valuation, if agreed upon.

A very considerable portion of the purchase money may remain secured on the premises, if sold in one lot.

For further particulars, and to treat by private contract, apply to Mr. John Hartill, general ironmonger, Smithfield, London; Messrs. Coldicott and Canning, solicitors, Dudley; or to the auctioneer, Priory-street, Dudley, where plans of the property and all further information may be obtained.

IN CHANCERY—DEVON—WHEEL PROVIDENCE SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINE, with the STEAM-ENGINE, MACHINERY, PLANT AND MATERIAL, now in full work under the most favourable prospects.

MESSRS. CHINNOCK AND GALSORTHY are instructed by the official manager, acting under an order made by Master Blunt, in conformity with the provisions of the Act for Winding-up Joint-Stock Companies, to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, London, on Thursday, July 15, at One precisely, the well known valuable mining property the

WHEEL PROVIDENCE, situate close to the Devon Great Consols, in the parish of SOUTH SYDENHAM, near TAVISTOCK, with the entire plant, machinery, including a 40-inch cylinder steam-engine, and material tools, and for, and now in full satisfactory operation, with promise of great future profits. The mine has been opened and worked for several years at a large outlay, and is now held under a lease for 21 years, from 11th Feb., 1850, the dues being only 1-14th. The grant extends over a considerable area, in the midst of geological formations well known to all mining agents as most productive of valuable minerals; the lodes hitherto worked are chiefly of silver-lead, with occasional veins of rich copper ore. The capital required to carry on the mine in full force is within the means of most capitalists, and it affords an opportunity rarely to be met with for a profitable speculation.

The reports, documents, and working plans, up to the present time, may be inspected at Chincock and Galsworthy's offices, 28, Regent-street, London; and particulars had of Messrs. Quilter and Ball, 57, Coleman street; W. J. Holt, Esq., solicitor, 13, Chatham-place, Blackfriars; and at the offices of the company, 3, Walbrook-buildings, City.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

STUPENDOUS SALE of all the exceedingly valuable PLANT, HYDRAULIC ENGINES, amounting to nearly 600-horse power, UTENSILS, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, &c., at the renowned ALPORT MINES, near Bakewell, DERBYSHIRE.

MR. W. KIRK has the honour to announce, that he has been retained by the Directors of the far-famed ALPORT MINES, in DERBYSHIRE, to prepare for SALE, BY AUCTION, all their

VALUABLE PLANT, HYDRAULIC ENGINES, &c., &c.

Full particulars of which will be given in future advertisements.

CORNWALL—FOR SALE, by the Mortgagees of John Charles Bettesworth Trevelyan, Esq., under full powers of sale, the valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, NOBLE MANSION, productive CHINA-CLAY WORKS, COMMONS, including MINERALS and MANORIAL RIGHTS in the several MANORS of CARHAIS, TREBURNTHES, GROGOTH, TOLGARRICK, and TREVERBYN TREVELYAN, comprising a vast extent of country in the several parishes of ST. MICHAEL, CARHAIS, GORRAN, ST. EWE, RUANLANHORNE, CUBY, CORNELLY, SAINT AUSTELL, ST. STEPHENS, ST. DENNIS, and ST. MEWAN, which will, in the month of September next, BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

For further particulars, and to treat for the estates or portions thereof, applications are to be made to Mr. John Gummo, estate agent, St. Austell; to Messrs. Harrison, Tennant, and Finch, solicitors, 2, Gray's Inn, London (by whom full printed particulars and conditions, stating time and place of sale, will shortly be issued); and of Mr. Harrison Rhodens, solicitor, 9, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, London.

GREGORY'S HOTEL, 29, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.—Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Servants, 9d. per day. Omnibuses to and from all the Railway Stations set down at the door.—Gentlemen connected with the MINING INTEREST are particularly invited to patronise this Hotel.

WELLINGTON GREGORY, Proprietor.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description—and not being a dealer, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. Crofts' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale. DIVIDEND MINES pay from 10 up to 25 per cent. per annum.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

DIVIDEND MINES.—West Providence, Spearne Consols, Bedford United, Alfred Consols, Merilyn, Lovell, Wheat Golden.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.—East Tamar, East Boringdon, Silver Valley, Altarnun Consols, Clive, Bodmin Consols, North Fowey Consols, Wh. Trearar, Crebor, Okel Tor, Calstock Consols, New East Crowdale, East Boringdon, Boringdon Park, Wheel Brewer, Wheel Edward, Wheel Zion, West Poigouth, Exmoor Eliza, Great Bryn Consols, Great Badern, Crystal Palace.

Mr. Crofts has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchange to BUY or SELL in such SHARES and MINES as are there dealt in, without any addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange brokers, and Mr. Crofts also transacts business in all BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

* Mr. Crofts has special reasons for recommending to his friends the shares in the NOUVEAU MONDE and COLONIAL GOLD COMPANIES.—June 25.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,

Nos. 23, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, and 38, NEW BOND-STREET.

Most respectfully tenders his sincere thanks to the numerous friends who have hitherto favoured him with their patronage, and trusts, by adhering to the course he has at all times pursued, to merit a continuance of their support.

Mr. REYNOLDS begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he has TAKEN OFFICES at No. 23, NEW BOND-STREET, in connection with his City Offices, to suit the convenience of parties who may be desirous of PURCHASING or DISPOSING of BRITISH and FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILWAY, MINING, and INSURANCE SHARES, together with STOCKS of EVERY DESCRIPTION. Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall upwards of 20 years, and being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents in various parts of the kingdom, Mr. Reynolds is enabled to furnish such information to capitalists as may be relied on.

Mr. REYNOLDS has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:—

Alfred Consols	North Basset	West Devon Consols
Anglo-Californian	Nouveau Monde	West Wheel Abraham
Bargally	Orseid	West Alfred Consols
Black Craig	Okel Tor	West Stray Park
Bodmin Consols	Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy	West Wheel Robins
Broadford	Pendurves & St. Aubyn	West Wheel France
Beacon	Port Philip	West Providence
Castle Dinas	Rocks & Treverbyn	Wheel Golden
Chyprase Consols	South of Scotland	Wheel Anne
Cupid	South Condurrow	Wheel Tryphena
Condurrow	South Wheel Russell	Wheel Samson
Carvanal	Sidney Godolphin	Wheel Margaret
Devon Barra Barra	St. Aubyn & Grylls	Wheel Heath
Dolcoath	Stannoe Consols	Wheel Union
Duke of Cornwall	Trevnas	Wheel Treasury
East Black Craig	Trevnaskey and Darrior	Wheel Robert
Great Bryn Consols	Trelawny	Wheel Edward
Hanlynn	United Mines (Trev.)	Wheel Gill
Levant	Unity Consols	Wheel Brewer
North Levant	Venton	Wheel Mary Ann
North France	West Caradon	Wheel Trelawny

WANTED—South France, Devon Consols, Gushavus, South Basset, East Pool, Comford, Barra Barra (Australia), Wicklow Copper (Wicklow), Cobre Copper (Cuba).

Mines inspected by Agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—References given and required, and only principals dealt with.—June 25, 1852.

MINES SHARES.—MR. J. H. MURCHISON has SHARES

FOR SALE in MINES in CORNWALL and DEVON, of great promise, and in full operation, including Wheel Crebor, Boringdon Park, East Boringdon, Caradon Wood, Wheel Fanny, Wheel Williams, East Wheel Russell, North Wheel Robert, West Goginan (Wales), &c. Copies of the most recent statements of accounts and reports may be obtained on application.—38, Threadneedle-street, London.

GENERAL MINING AND MINE REPORTING OFFICES,

1, CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY.

Messrs. M. FRANCIS & CO., MINING BROKERS, appreciating the desideratum of PROVIDING the most AUTHENTIC INFORMATION respecting BRITISH & FOREIGN MINES for those who desire to INVEST SAFELY, have OPENED this OFFICE for the REGISTRATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIVIDEND-PROMISING AND WORKING MINES.

Their REGISTER will be bound a VALUABLE INDICATOR, as, from more than twenty years' experience in the successful selection and management of mines, they can confidently advise, so as to insure the most certain and remunerative returns.

* Shares Purchased and Sold—Mines Inspected, &c.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO. in order to avoid the complicated and indefinite system of CALLS for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more satisfactory one will be found in offering the public those chiefly in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of profit has been completed and paid for.

In mines thus far advanced, it will be obvious that as there will be no risk, so there can be no necessity for calls—the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate returns.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH OF SHARES to DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent.

* Offices, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, London.

MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES,

28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,

PLYMOUTH.

EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, &c., &c.,

2, FRANKFORT-STREET, PLYMOUTH.

MINES.—JAMES S. TRIPP AND CO. have on SALE

SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES of CORNWALL and WALES—to pay the buyer from 20 to 25 per cent. They have also SHARES in MINES fast approaching to dividend-paying concerns, which, at present prices, they can recommend to capitalists as safe and lucrative investments.—Lombard-street Chambers, 35, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street. ESTABLISHED 1839.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.—

Mr. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and entirely free from share-dealing. Mr. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheel Rose, West Callington, Busparvo, Galt-y-Maen, Great Grinnis Consols, Union Tin, &c.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., No. 51,

THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public that they are in a position at all times to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, both British and Foreign, most of which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent., and have on hand shares in several mines of great promise, approaching to a dividend state, and being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents of Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, are able to furnish such information as may be relied on. Business transacted in the AUSTRALIAN and CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANIES, and every information given either personally or by letter.

And have specially FOR SALE—Buttendon, Bedford United, Castle Dinas, Clive, Wh. Mary Ann, Arthur, Crebor, Devon Consols North, East Wheel Keeth, Gawton United, Wheel Edward, Great Bryn Consols, North Venton, North Tamar, Wheel May, Wheel Zion, Wheel France, South Carn Brea, &c.

WANTED—Appledore, Tokenbury Consols, and Craddock Moor.

MINING INVESTMENT.—MOLYNEUX and CO., No. 34,

THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY, and No. 10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, have constantly on SALE, and OFFER their SERVICES for PURCHASE of all CORNISH and DEVON MINING SHARES, and in all GOLD COMPANIES.—Offices for the Trebell Consols, Great Wheel Tonkin, Wheel Fortune, and other prosperous mines.

TO MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—MR. KNIGHT

offers his SERVICES as a SHORT HAND WRITER, to report Law Proceedings, Arbitrations, Meetings, &c., upon moderate terms. By means of an efficient staff, Mr. Knight can promise more than ordinary dispatch. A whole day's proceedings prepared for the Press, or Law Stationer, in a few hours.—115, Chancery-lane.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Established nine years.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in dividend and respectfully established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—MR. HERRON has SHARES in

the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

South Caradon	Tincroft	Botallack
South Basset	South Frances	Cobre
West Buller	Bedford United	Merilyn
Great Devon Consols	St. John del Rey	South Tolgus
West Caradon	West Providence	United Mines
East Daren	Tywardreath	Trumpet Consols
South Tamar	Clive Mary Ann	Trelawny
Hiltington Down	Kilbricken	Treloigh
Cefn Brwn	West Towan	North Downs
		Tokenbury

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. E. B. BROWN, 2, ADAM'S-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, DEALS in all the DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES of CORNWALL, and also makes ADVANCES on the SAME.

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON, INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS AND CASTINGS, AGENT for the PURCHASE of PIG and BAR-IRON CASTINGS, &c.—No. 17, Gordon-street, Glasgow.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MANUFACTURERS of BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER-PIPES. OFFICE, 7, SISE LANE, LONDON.

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER in COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER in GENERAL.—Address: LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

STEAM-ENGINE BOILERS, of every description, WROUGHT-IRON GIRDERS, GASOMETERS, SHIP TANKS, SUGAR and SALT PANS, CANAL BOATS, CISTERNS, and GENERAL WROUGHT-IRON WORK, MANUFACTURED by MELROSE & COWLEY, BRADLEY WORKS, near BILSTON, STAFFORDSHIRE.—Office in London, 73, Hatton Garden.

NEW BOILERS FOR SALE.—ONE CORNISH BOILER, 10 feet long, 3 feet 9 inches diameter, with fire-door and grate fitted, complete. ONE CYLINDER BOILER, 11 feet long, 3 feet 9 inches diameter. ONE ditto ditto, 6 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches diameter. SEVERAL SECOND-HAND BOILERS, suitable for claterns, &c. Apply to JOSEPH HILL, Boiler Maker, Iron Moulder, and Fence Manufacturer, &c., TIPTON GREEN, TIPTON.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent PUMPING-ENGINE, of 250-horse power, without boilers.—Also SUNDRY MATERIALS, forming part of a 100-horse engine. The foregoing are now upon the premises, at Castle Eden Colliery, where they may be viewed, and all particulars known on application to Mr. Benl Dawson, engineer, Castle Eden Colliery, Ferry Hill. Castle Eden Colliery, June 22, 1852.

A ROTARY ENGINE (10½), 2-feet 3-inch stroke, TO BE SOLD, at Wheel Trewane, St. Kew, Cornwall, it being sufficiently powerful for the work required.—Apply to Capt. Goldsworthy, on the mine.

A MINING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, of great experience, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT after the 30th inst.; would have no objection to going abroad, or to join a respectable party going to Australia. Highly respectable references given.—Apply to "J. R.," at the office of the Mining Journal, 20, Fleet-street, London.

IMPORTANT TO MINING COMPANIES.—A TRIAL of more than EIGHTEEN MONTHS has PROVED that a SAVING of upwards of FIFTY PER CENT. in the consumption of BUCKET LEATHER can now be EFFECTED, besides the loss of time and expense attendant upon having to change so often. Full particulars will be forwarded on receipt of a Post-office order for 10s. 6d., to Messrs. F. W. Travis, and Co., 44, George-street, Manchester.

BICTON CONSOLS.—A GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers will be HELD at the Company's Office, 28, Threadneedle street, on Monday, the 5th July, at Twelve o'clock precisely. GEORGE CARNE, Secretary. June 25, 1852.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Holders of Shares, and the Public in general, are informed that a PRINTED REPORT of the progress and future prospects of this undertaking may BE HAD at the OFFICES of the COMPANY, 2, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock, and specimens of the ore seen. June 25, 1852.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—TEN, TWENTY, or THIRTY SHARES in this most promising MINE FOR SALE, at 28s. per share; and also a FEW SHARES in WHEEL CATLINE and NORTH TAMAR CONSOLS. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Post-office, Helston, Cornwall.

LE MINEUR, FRANCO-ANGLO CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

(NOW WORKING IN CALIFORNIA.) Enrolled in Paris, April 27, 1850, by Statutes of "Societe en Commandite," under the Firm of Vachon Jne. X. Van de Casteele & Co. Social Capital, 4,000,000 francs, or £160,000; divided into Active, 1,500,000 francs, or £60,000; and Deferred, 2,500,000 francs, or £100,000. In shares of 25 fr. (or £1) to bearer. COMITE DE SURVEILLANCE IN PARIS.

PRESIDENT. Monsieur CHARLES LOCHE, Landowner VICE-PRESIDENT.

M. D'ANQUETIL DE RUVAL, Ex-Councillor (Judge) of the Cour Royale of Paris

Messrs. B. LUNEL, Member of the Institute of France

DE LACOMBE, Member of the University of France

PREAUX LOCRE, Colonel of Artillery, Commandeur de la Legion d'Honneur, Military Commandant of the National Palace of Compiègne

JEAN ETIENNE, Ex-Justice of the Peace

SIMON, Landowner

Messrs. Louis Sebastian Napoleon Vachon, Jne., and Xavier Van de Casteele.

Messrs. Cornelius Forriet, and Charles Uzay, Assay Office, San Francisco.

BANKERS. The Bank of France, Paris; Sir Charles Price, Bart., Marbury and Price, London.

BULLION DEPARTMENT.—Messrs. Adam Spielmann & Co., 10, Lombard-street.

SOLICITOR.—Thomas Randall, Esq., Castle-street, Holborn.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, 9, Warford-court.

SECRETARY.—William Lloyd Jones, Esq.

CHIEF OFFICE IN PARIS.—31, BOULEVARD BONNE NOUVELLE.

AGENCY IN LONDON.—18, KING'S ARMS-YARD, MOORGADE-STREET.

[The Commission of Supervision in London will be formed from the English shareholders as mentioned hereafter.]

This company was established in France, in the month of April, 1850, by "acte de Societe en Commandite," passed before Mr. Aclouque and his colleagues, notaries in Paris, for the purpose of working gold mines in California. The conditions required by the French code of laws have been all fulfilled. These laws limit the liability of the shareholders to the amount of their shares only; the shares of the company are to be bearer, and being paid up in full on allotment, are not subject to any registration or further call, no deed has to be signed, and no other liability attaches to the shareholders.

By the statutes of the company, in accordance with the French law of "commandite," the gerants are empowered to conduct the affairs under the control of the Comite de Surveillance in Paris, and an agent appointed by the gerants, and approved by the Comite, is fully empowered to represent the company in London. The same privileges and the same rights of presiding over the affairs of the company in Paris is secured to the English Commission of Supervision, as those enjoyed by the French Comite de Surveillance in Paris.

The Commission of Supervision in London will consist of seven members, to be chosen out of the English shareholders, subject to the confirmation of the first general meeting in England; and according to the private regulations of the company, the members of that commission will be required to be holders of a certain number of shares, which will be deposited with the company's bankers during the time they remain in office.

[This Advertisement is continued in the next page.]

LE MINEUR, FRANCO-ANGLO CALIFORNIAN COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

The capital of the company was originally fixed at 1,000,000 francs or £40,000, and shares to that amount have been issued and fully subscribed in France. A portion of this capital has been expended in the purchase of the lands and mines (hereinafter described), and the company is authorized to issue shares to the aggregate amount of 4,000,000 francs, or £160,000, by deed duly enrolled and registered in Paris on the 19th day of November, 1871, and published at the Bourse and in the legal papers of Paris, pursuant to the prescriptions of the French law of "commandite."

The French Government having in 1851 investigated the position of the various gold mining companies then existing in France, which were 72 in number, granted by Act of Enrolment to only four of those companies; two of which latter were Le Mineur and L'Aurifère: these two companies were subsequently amalgamated, under the title of La Mineur (the present company), and authorized to issue shares to the aggregate amount of 4,000,000 francs, or £160,000, by deed duly enrolled and registered in Paris on the 19th day of November, 1871, and published at the Bourse and in the legal papers of Paris, pursuant to the prescriptions of the French law of "commandite."

That capital of 4,000,000 francs, or £160,000, is divided into active 1,500,000 francs, or £60,000 and deferred 2,500,000 francs, or £100,000.

Of the active capital 1,000,000 francs, or £40,000, has been already subscribed in France, as stated above, and it is now proposed to raise in England the remainder of the active capital—viz., 500,000 francs, or £20,000, to which amount shares will be forthwith issued, for the purpose of extending the operations of the mines.

The remaining 2,500,000 francs, or £100,000, will be issued in sections from time to time, as the extension of the company's operations shall require; but no issue shall take place without the consent of the shareholders at a special meeting; and in every case of a further issue of shares, they shall be offered preferentially to the old shareholders.

On reference to the annexed account, it will be seen that out of the capital raised, the company has purchased the freehold estate called Yulupa, which is situated in the best part of California, in the district of Santa Rosa, County of Sonoma, which estate extends over a superficies of two square miles or 1280 acres, and is described in the Government maps of the country as well as in the Deed of Conveyance to the company, as follows: "All that land bordering on the tract of Santa Rosa (Parage de Santa Rosa), in the hollow (Canada) which comes down from the place where timber is cut (Corte de Madera), beginning from the swamp (Trilireto), until coming to the said tract (Parage) of Santa Rosa."

This estate is secured to the company by Deed of Conveyance from Don Salvador Vallego, landowner at San Francisco, dated 14th day of November, 1850, which has been duly enrolled, registered, and recorded in the proper court of the County of Sonoma.

The company has also obtained, on highly advantageous terms, the lease of a tract of land consisting of a vein of rich quartz, extending over a superficies of 22,500 square feet, and situated in the district of Santa Rosa, known as the grounds of the Merced, between the rivers Merced and Mariposa, 80 miles from Stockton—the richness of the ore it produces is too well known by any comment, and the great access it affords for mining purposes is highly attested by the company's engineers' report.

This tract of land is eminently distinguished as possessing all the elements essential to the success of a mining enterprise, being abundantly supplied with water from the last-named rivers. It is bounded by a mountain containing an immense quantity of ore; and a forest, (the property of the company), the timber of which will secure to the company an abundance of material for fueling purposes, fuel for steam engines, and for the construction of the mine in lieu of rent, and commencing one year after the working of the said mine, was assigned in the month of July, 1851, by Cornelius Fornet, and Charles Unay, landowners, of San Francisco.

This land has been recognised by the district Court of Mariposa, as belonging absolutely and legally to Messrs. C. Fornet and C. Unay.

By a stipulation contained in the said lease, the freeholders of this mine, who are extensive mining engineers and assayers at San Francisco, being assured of the richness of the mine, and in order to inspire public confidence, have agreed to conduct the working of the mine, in connection with the other engineers of the company, without any further remuneration than the royalty reserved by the lease; they will, however, as well as the engineers of the company, be subject to the control of the gerents in California.

In addition to these valuable properties, the company already possesses in California materials for working the mines, including steam engines of great power, and machinery of the most approved construction, for crushing, grinding, and amalgamating quartz ore, and capable of working 60 tons of quartz per day.

Amongst the latest documents received from the gerents in California is the report of Mr. Unay, engineer, addressed to the gerents, giving an account of the last works executed by him on the mine. (See report.)

Some of the specimens referred to in the annexed report, can be seen at the offices of the company in London, and it is gratifying to the gerents to place before the public an extract of the report of the Académie des Sciences of Paris, on the value of the remaining specimens submitted by them to the Academy for examination. An authenticated copy of this report can be seen at the offices of the company in London.

The French and English shareholders being entitled to the same rights and privileges, the net proceeds of the mines will be divided ratably among them, and the dividends payable half-yearly in Paris and London.

The advantages peculiar to this company, and enjoyed by no other of the same description, may be thus shortly stated:—

1. That its shares being paid up in full on allotment, no other liability attaches to the shareholders.
2. That the company possesses a valuable freehold estate, extending over a superficies of two square miles or 1280 acres, which, by experiments already made, is ascertained to be equal in richness to any in California.
3. That the company possesses a lease of a located mine, extending over a superficies of 22,500 square feet, upon which operations have already been commenced, as mentioned in the annexed report.
4. That the titles to the above properties having been derived from Mexican proprietors, and duly registered in and recognised by the American Courts, are not the subject of any litigation, and have been in actual possession of the company for some length of time, and all the correspondence relative thereto is open to the inspection of the shareholders.
5. That the company has already at the mines, and in operation, the machinery, engines, &c., set forth in the annexed account. Also an efficient staff of miners and competent agents in California, under the superintendence of one of the gerents of the company.
6. That the company has been in existence more than two years, and that its management has met with the unanimous approval of its present shareholders at their half-yearly meetings.

REPORT FROM CH. UNAY, ENGINEER.

Shellock's, near Mariposa, Feb. 5, 1852. Before all, I ask the principal shaft, from which the specimens were sent to Paris, to a depth of over 40 feet; the lower I went the more I was convinced of the richness of the vein, increasing in width and valuable minerals. I am highly gratified to find all my favourable anticipations accomplished in regard to the layer of earth in the middle of the vein, which on the top only two inches wide, and on the bottom of 40 feet, increases to 10 inches; this layer divides the vein in two, and is exceedingly rich. The soft character of it will greatly facilitate the work, and will secure to the machinery an immense quantity of valuable ore. The two veins, together with the intermediate layer of earth, are in this depth over five feet large, and increase proportionally; besides that, I have opened the vein in two other places, with the same favourable results. I found the vein of the same character, and it is exceedingly rich. I have sent some specimens of the new open shaft to my partners, Count De Wass Molitor and Co., at the assay office at San Francisco, where you will receive them; the quantity of the ore prepared for work at present will yield, at least, 80,000 dollars a month, and is waiting for the remainder of the machinery, which you have received from Paris, to increase the operations.

X. Van de Casteele, Esq., at San Francisco. Ch. UNAY, Mining Eng.

EXTRACT OF THE REPORT ON THE ACQUIRABLE QUARTZ OF CALIFORNIA, BELONGING TO THE COMPANY, LE MINEUR, MADE AT THE ACADEMY DES SCIENCES IN PARIS.

Gentlemen:—In your last sitting you have named a commission composed of Profs. Alphonse de Lalonde, Louyet and Adrien du Bouché, for the purpose of examining the quartz of California, addressed to your society by Mons. Vachon, manager of the Company Le Mineur.

As chemist and reporter of the commission, I beg to lay before you an account of the analysis that we have made of this quartz. The question was sufficiently important to require our greatest attention to its solution, especially as there are but a few companies which have kept their standing to the present moment; it is requisite, it is even necessary to satisfy the public as to the richness of the quartz of California, and it is that which is the object of our experiments.

The specimens submitted to our examination were taken from blocks generally voluminous of size, extremely compact, and of an aspect and structure heterogeneous, causing fire by striking on steel, and so brittle that, contrary to the general structure of silices, they were easy to separate with a steel blade, &c., &c.

1st Analysis.—Pebble of gold 900-1000, weighing 0.03 grm.
2d Analysis.—Gold almost imperceptible, floating in the water.
3d Analysis.—Gold yield 1 grm. per kilo. of ore (1 per 1000).

CONCLUSIONS.—On the precise results which we have obtained by the analyses of the three specimens taken at hazard, we feel inclined to consider the mine from which they were taken as one of the richest in California, and to prove that, it suffices us to say that in a little quartz, easy to work by ordinary means (crushing, washing, and amalgamation by mercury), that it is rich enough to contain at least 0.01 grm. per 10 grm. submitted to the analysis, and, consequently, 1 grm. of gold per kilo. of quartz (or 1 per 1000).

ADRIEN DU BOUCHÉ, Professor of Chemistry.

ACCOUNTS OF THE COMPANY, LE MINEUR. (AS REDUCED INTO ENGLISH MONEY.)

Amount of the shares already issued and subscribed in France.....	£40,000 0 0
Purchase of the Yulupa Estate at Santa Rosa, together with agricultural implements, houses, oxen, sheep, ploughs, forages, corn, &c.	£ 7,600 0 0
Steam-engine, 40-horse power, with boiler, &c.	2,900 0 0
Stamps, 20 pebbles and mortars, and accessories, fly-wheel, pulleys, movable and standing, &c., and steam-engine attached	1,420 0 0
Cylindrical fluting machines to pulverise quartz	356 15 6
Boilers, with cases of division to separate the auriferous matter	670 15 0
Ventilators to separate gold from dross, &c.	1,200 0 0
Sieves, with piston rods, to obtain gold from quartz without mercury	300 0 0
Miscellaneous, blast, retorts, crucibles, ingot moulds, hammers, pumps, and accessories, mercury, tents, and canvas, &c., &c.	7,320 0 0
Twelve mills for grinding quartz	5,520 0 0
Advances on consignment of goods to California, and goods at San Francisco	3,979 9 6
Purchase of furniture and fixtures in Paris, including rent and office expenditure	1,400 0 0
Legal, and other expenses, in obtaining statutes of the company, registration, enrolment, stamps, salaries, and the general administration of the company	380 0 0
Expenses on engineering	7,320 0 0
Purchase of provisions and other materials	5,520 0 0
Balance—Cash in California	£2200
" Cash in Paris at the Bank of France, and on mortgage and other available securities	6384 8,564 0 0
Total	£40,000 0 0

Approved at general meeting, on November 19, 1851. For the shareholders,—
(Signed) C. LOCKE, President.
B. LUNN, Secretary.

For the shareholders, ANDREW LECOMTE, Shareholders.
Applications for shares may be made to the agency office, 18, King's Arms-yard, Moor-gate-street, City; but, according to the rules of the company, no shares will be allotted unless the deposits have been paid into the hands of the company's bankers.

AUSTRALIAN CORDILLERA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.
In 50,000 shares, £1 paid, with power to increase to 150,000 shares.—A Royal Charter of Incorporation, limiting the liability of shareholders will be immediately applied for.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
Colonel JAMES W. WOOLDRIDGE, the Keep, Dartmouth
HENRY CLARKE DUPPA, Esq., Malmayne Hall, Kent
RICHARD TOWNIE, Esq., 114, Fenchurch-street
JAMES HUNTER, Esq., 48, Lime-street, City
W. B. BENNETT, Esq., St. James's place, St. James's
RICHARD MARTIN, Esq., Sergeant's Inn

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Scott and Edwards, 23, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
BANKERS—Sir J. W. Lubbock, Forster, and Co., Mansion-house-street, London; and the Naval Bank, Plymouth.

LONDON OFFICES.—No. 124, BISHOPSGATE-STREET-WITHIN.
OFFICES IN PLYMOUTH.—No. 4, FRANKFORT-STREET.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of working gold, copper, and other minerals in the vast range of mountains comprising the Liverpool Range, the Blue Mountains, the Australian Alps, and others traversing the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, from north to south, formed by geologists the "Great Australian Cordillera," and the various flanks and streams contiguous.

In addition to gold and copper, these mountain ranges are well-known to abound with various other valuable minerals, platinum, silver, and lead; precious stones are also stated to be among their hidden treasures.

The Committee of Management have entered into a provisional contract for a mineral lease of 4000 acres of the celebrated Segenhoe Estate, in the county of Brisbane, in the Hunter River District, where valuable veins of gold quartz and copper of rich quality have been discovered.

The quartz rocks that run through the Segenhoe Estate are pronounced to be the fountain head from whence are annually carried by the flood the debris that form the auriferous alluvial deposits of the River Hunter.—(See a pamphlet, "Australia and Her Treasures," published by Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.)

The valuable testimony as to the auriferous mineral wealth of this region contained in the pamphlet before alluded to, is fully corroborated by the fact, that the report of the Government surveyors, Messrs. Hargreaves and Stutchbury, who have lately returned to Sydney from exploring the district, has been deemed by the colonial authorities of too exciting a nature for present publication.

The titles to land in Australia being all originally derived from grants or purchases direct from the Crown, are clear and unquestionable.

The provisional contract and draft lease will be for inspection of shareholders at the Company's offices in London, and copies of the same at the offices at Plymouth.

In dispatching a staff of officers, engineers, and foremen, with the requisite machinery and appliances, it will be the study of the Committee of Management to combine the greatest efficiency with a judicious economy, and to obviate the disadvantages arising from the enormous cost of entirely employing European labour, arrangements have been entered into for the engagement of large numbers of Chinamen on reasonable terms, to proceed from Hong Kong and the neighbourhood to Australia, to meet the superintendent's staff and machinery at Newcastle, on the mouth of the Hunter River. The value of Chinese as workmen has already been fully tested in California and New South Wales, where large numbers are already settled, and daily arriving.

The Company being formed on the Cost-book System, shareholders will not be required to sign any deed until the Royal Charter is obtained; and as the scrip certificates will be issued from the purser to bearer, it will be optional for any one to sign the Cost-book.

Applications for shares may be made at the Company's offices in London and Plymouth; or to Messrs. Scott and Edwards, solicitors, 23, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, where prospectuses and maps may be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Management of the Australian Cordillera Gold and Copper Mining Company.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares, of £1 each, in your Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number you may allot me, and pay the amount when called upon to do so.

Dated this day of 1852.

Name in full

Residence

Business or profession

Reference

NEW SOUTH WALES GOLD MINES.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE PURPOSE OF WORKING GOLD, COPPER, AND QUICKSILVER, ALSO DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.

Capital £50,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid in full upon allotment—20,000 to be reserved for the colony.—No need to be signed. No further liability.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Col. the Hon. H. S. FANE, Albany-chambers
The Hon. HENRY FITZROY, M.P., Upper Grosvenor-street
R. J. MOSTYN, Esq., Calcutt-hall, Finsbury

Lieut.-Col. G. E. THOMPSON, Royal Engineers, Middle Scotland-yard
H. CORNEWALL, Esq., Doherty-hall, Salop

JAMES ADAIR, Esq., St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square
R. M. WESTMACOTT, Esq., F.G.S., and M.R.G.S. (late of the colony), South

Audley-street
WILLIAM HENRY ROUGH, Esq., M.A., Dulwich

JOHN WYNNE, Esq., London-road, Brighton
COLONIAL AGENT—William Dawes, Esq., Director of the Australasian Bank, Hunter-

street, Sydney.
COLONIAL SURVEYOR—J. Armstrong, Esq., Macquarie-street, late of the Surveyor-

General's Department, Sydney.
BANKERS—Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martin, 68, Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Armstrong and Westbrook, 2, Great James street, Bedford-row.
SOLICITORS IN THE COLONY—Messrs. Holden and McCarthy, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SECRETARY AND PURSER (pro tem.)—R. A. Westbrook, Esq.
BROKERS—Messrs. Eykyn Brothers, Change-alley.

OFFICES.—No. 16, CORNHILL.

The existence of gold in extraordinary and inexhaustible abundance in the alluvial deposits over entire districts, and also imbedded in and pervading the veins of quartz (which is the matrix of gold) found in so many portions of the Australian continent, has brought into existence many companies professing various means of obtaining the precious ore; but the Directors of this Company feel confident that few, if any, have so good—none have better—prospects of success than those which they now present to the public.

They have been fortunate enough to secure the services of Captain Westmacott, who has associated himself with the interests of this undertaking. There are probably few gentlemen at present in England who are so fully conversant with the entire subject, in all its details. He served for some years on the staff of the Governor-General, Sir Richard Bourke, during which period he was in the habit of attending the Governor in his official tours throughout the country, and subsequently on the resignation of that officer, was by his successor, Sir George Gipps, appointed a Commissioner of Crown Lands in that country. And it is most satisfactory to feel, that his thorough local knowledge and connection with many personal friends in influential and responsible positions in the colony, afford ample guarantee that all negotiations will be conducted, and arrangements made, under his guidance, in as complete and regular a manner as if he were still in the colony, to devote his full attention to the interests of the Company.

Acting under his advice, the Committee have purchased 1000 acres of freehold land on the Black Creek, in the county of Northumberland, in the Hunter River district, on extremely advantageous terms, a very considerable portion of the purchase money being paid in shares, which are to be locked up for at least six months. This valuable property is situated on the slope of a ridge of mountains known to abound with quartz of a crystalline and compact transition strata. The detritus of these rocks form the auriferous alluvial deposits. The land thus acquired by the Committee is nearly in the centre of the district marked yellow in Mr. Wyld's map, as indicating the discovery of gold.

The property being freehold, will be absolutely vested in fee simple in trustees for the Company. And it is intended to send out able-bodied agricultural labourers, with their families (in addition to the necessary staff of miners), that the rich soil may be properly cultivated. To secure the continued services of the emigrants, sufficient guarantees will be obtained before they leave this country.

As it is not the intention of this company to limit their operations to their own estate, they have dispatched to their agents in Sydney, Mr. Dawes, a director of the Australasian Bank, full powers of attorney, and directions to secure leases of such other portions of the gold country, whether in Sydney or Port Phillip, as are well known to be most highly profitable for mining purposes; and have retained Mr. Armstrong, of Macquarie-street, Sydney, who was for some time connected with the Surveyor-General's Department—a gentleman of known integrity and superior talents in his profession—as their surveyor in the colony. Negotiations are also pending for tracts of land at Geelong, the centre of the gold fields, and also in Western Australia.

A legitimate and very important object of this company is to direct their attention, not only to the acquisition of gold, but also to the search for the innumerable other mineral treasures known to exist in the gold-bearing districts. It is beyond a doubt that, in the eager pursuit of gold, the miners, through ignorance, entirely overlook and cast away riches supposed to be incalculable. Professor Tennant, of King's College, in a recent lecture, said—"He was satisfied that, both in California and Australia, where they were so intent in searching for gold, they were in many cases flinging diamonds away. He had looked over some of the refuse of the matter that had been rejected, both in Australia and California, and he had found such valuable materials as platinum, palladium, &c.; and he believed they would often reject the diamonds through ignorance, just as, up to a recent period, the emigrants in Australia had been daily trampling over the gold without knowing it was there." At present, while coal, lead, and iron were so cheap, that the smallest known coin would buy more than an ounce of them, while copper was to be had for 1d. an ounce, silver for 5s., and pure gold for £4, the very refuse of diamonds, which he was persuaded abounded in the gold fields, and which was broken up for cutting other articles, sold as high as £50 an ounce."

Fully persuaded of the justice of these remarks, and satisfied of the immense advantages to be derived from the judicious investigation of the various minerals, the Directors have determined to dispatch to their estate fully qualified scientific mineralogists, that the most minute inquiry and examination may take place, and no valuable ore, mineral, or gem be cast away.

The Committee reserve the power of increasing the capital to £100,000 should it be necessary; any fresh issue of shares being offered, in the first instance, to the original shareholders.—Applications for shares may be made to the purser, at the office of the company; the solicitors; or Messrs. Eykyn Brothers, brokers to the Company, No. 23, Change-alley, Cornhill.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Management of the New South Wales Gold Mines.

I request that you will allot me shares, of any less number, in your Company, and I undertake to pay for the same on allotment.

Name

Address

Profession

Reference

"There is no gentleman at the present time in England who is so fully conversant with the entire routine of Australian affairs, in their most minute detail, as Capt. Westmacott, F.G.S., son of Sir R. Westmacott."—Vide "Australia and Her Treasures," Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON & CO.,

PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS FOR SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

THE EXHALL COAL MINING COMPANY,

EXHALL, NEAR COVENTRY, WARWICKSHIRE.
Capital, £50,000, in 50,000 shares, of £1 each.

Established on the "Cost-Book" System. No deed required to be signed.
The object of this company is to work the valuable coal mines of the Darlaston estate, situated at Exhall, near Coventry.

The coal is proved to be of the best quality produced in South Warwickshire. The main seam is of the absolute thickness of 25 feet of saleable coal throughout. The property is at a distance of about 50 miles from the metropolis, and is intersected by the Coventry branch of the London and North-Western Railway, which crosses it on a level, and affords direct and cheap transit to London, as also to Warwick, Leamington, Buxington, Oxford, and other considerable towns.

Several mining engineers of great experience have examined and reported upon the resources of this coal property, and from their estimates the committee have ascertained that a limited capital only is required to bring the mines into profitable operation; and that upon very moderate prices an actual return of profit of £16,000 to £20,000 per annum may with certainty be expected upon a yearly vend of 100,000 tons. The coals can be put into waggons by contract in best merchantable condition, including charges of every description and mine rent, at under 4s. per ton.

The London and North-Western Railway contract to convey the coals at 3s. 9d. per ton, furnishing depots at their stations at Kilburn, Shepherd's-bush, Camden-town, and Kensington.

The company has also the right of working the Ironstone, which is known to be abundant, of rich quality, and can be freely disposed of at highly remunerative prices.

The advantage this company possesses over all other collieries is that it is nearer to London and all intermediate towns than any coal that can be brought to market, obviously showing that the difference of carriage affords a large item in the profits.

The term of the lease is for 53 years from 1st May, 1852. All the privileges have been secured to the company on most advantageous terms, and the estimates show that, in the purchase of the lease, the colliery can be put into complete operation on a scale to raise 200,000 tons of coal annually, with working capital, steam-engines, waggons, and plant of every description, for the sum of £40,000.

Applications for shares may be made to the committee of management; to Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, Warford-court, London; Messrs. Brown and Clarke, and Mr. John Thomas Holland, Coventry; or to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 36, Lombard-street (Plough-court), where prospectuses may be had, and the reports, estimates, and plans of the mines can be seen.

ALTARNUN CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINES,

NEAR ALTARNUN, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.
ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

In 4000 shares, of £5 10s. each (of which 3000 shares are for sale).—Deposit 10s. per share, and the remaining £2 to be paid (if all required) in quarterly instalments of 10s. each, commencing on 1st August, 1852.

[At present in 1000 shares, held by seventeen proprietors.]

According to the Cost-book of this Mine, nearly £6000 has been expended, including April cost, 1852, and its works have been carried on for several years by less than the above limited number of proprietors. The leases are from William Vera Fane, Esq., the Rev. William St. Andrew Vincent, and George Giles Vincent, Esq., for 14 years, from 25th December, 1847 (but renewable), at 1-15th day.

At a general meeting of adventurers, held on the 5th June, 1852, the following resolution was adopted:—"That the number of shares be now increased to 4000, consisting of 1000 old and 3000 new, of which 3000 shares, 1000 shares shall be apportioned to the old adventurers according to their respective holdings, and the remaining 2000 shares disposed of at £5 10s. per share, producing the sum of £5000, out of which sum £4000 shall be retained to purchase a steam-engine and other requisite machinery, and for a working capital, and the remaining £1000 to be paid over to the old adventurers (holders of old shares), and that the said capital shall be raised by a deposit of 10s. per share on allotment, and by four instalments of 10s. each, payable every three months, if so much capital should be required."

There being 76 out of the 1000 old shares forfeited for non-payment of calls, and held by the company, the sale of these shares, on the basis proposed, will, approximately, liquidate the present liabilities of the mine, which are otherwise unimportant.

A sett called Trewith Marsh (which has been reported to contain an excellent copper lode) has lately been added to Altarnun Consols by purchase from Mr. Northam, of Five-lanes. It adjoins the latter sett on the west, and can be developed by means of a powerful water-wheel now in use, but which may hereafter be used as well for crushing the tin ores.

MR. MURRAY'S REPORT.

Wheat Vincent (now Altarnun Consols), near Camelford, Cornwall, April 22, 1851.—The shaft is down to 6 fathoms below the 10 fathom level, and is sinking by nine men, at £14 per fathom during the last few feet, and the shaft approaches the lode, the level has become much easier. The western lode, extending at 10 fathoms below the surface, is driving at £11 10s. per fathom by six men; the lode is of a variable character, and contains large courses of tin ore; this level is extended 40 fathoms, and the eastern ore is extended 23 fathoms on the course of the lode, making together 63 fathoms, in which are developed very important courses of tin ground, and from the backs of which about 15 tons of tin have been raised of good quality; but in naming this, it must be borne in mind that a very small portion of the backs are available, as the ground above has been twice streambed, and is now under process a third time, taking a deep cutting into two parallel lodes which lay in the valley, thereby leaving a very little available ground, which it would be dangerous to rise on; but from what we have already discovered in the 10 fathom level, we may reckon on a considerable quantity of ore being raised in prospecting the 20 and 30 fms. levels, and from the similarity of the north parallel lode, and its proximity to this, we may reckon the same results from it. These results, of course, cannot be obtained unless a steam-engine is erected, and I would advise the speedy erection of a 40 or 50 inch steam engine, for the purpose of raising the water level.

Mr. Adam Murray has superintended the workings of the mine for nearly five years, and has from time to time reported to the adventurers on its highly favourable prospects, but has always contended for the application of steam-power as essential to its development, which, when supplied, he and his friends would take a large interest in the mine. Mr. Murray's favourable reports were continued up to the point of time when the lode was cut in the 20 fathom level, but a large quantity of water issuing from it, which the present water-wheel was not able to subdue, Mr. Murray was unable, notwithstanding the spot, to inspect the lode in detail.

The following are extracts from letters received from various disinterested parties at the time:—

Wheat Vincent, Feb. 4, 1852:—"I beg to inform you that yesterday we cut a rich lode in the 20 fathom level; I cannot say much about the size of it, for we have only just got down upon the back of it; we are breaking out large stones of tin, and shall be able to send you a box of specimens of our lode in a few days, and then I will give you further particulars, which I hope will be very encouraging. Please to acquaint the adventurers of this welcome news as soon as possible."

JAMES CROFTS, Esq.

Five-lanes, Feb. 18, 185

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, the 14th of July next, at One o'clock precisely, when the Directors will make their report.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINES COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that, pursuant to the applications of a large body of the shareholders, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Salvador-house, Bishopsgate street, London, on Thursday, the 1st day of July next, at Three o'clock precisely, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of authorising the Directors to Sell and Dispose of the Mining Works, Engines, Furnaces, Apparatus, and all other the Property of this Company, solely for the purpose of the Smelting Business, and to carry the proceeds of such sale to the account of this Company, and for other purposes.—London, June 25, 1852.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY.—The stated HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at their Office, No. 10, Leicester Chambers, 43, Dame-street, on Thursday, the 8th day of July, 1852, at the hour of Two o'clock P.M.—Dublin, June 25, 1852.

NORTH WALES CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY
TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Capital £50,000, in shares of £1 each, paid-up.

COMMITTEE.

P. W. CARTER, Esq., Basinghall-street, and Fyfield, Essex.
WILLIAM DUNBAR, Esq., Sydenham, Kent.
CHARLES JOHN FITZGERALD, Esq., Regent's Park.
JOHN JAMIESON, Esq., Davies-street, Berkeley-square.
J. JONES, Esq., Stamford street, Blackfriars road.
RICHARD MILBANK, Esq., Harwood-place, Dorset-square.
T. J. SANDERS, Esq., Davies-street, Berkeley-square.
THOMAS WALKER, Esq., B.A., Pockham, Surrey.
WILLIAM WHITE, Esq., Hermitage-terrace, Bow.
D. L. WILLIAMS, Esq., Thornhill Hall, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire.

BANKERS—Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., Clement's-lane.
SOLICITOR—G. E. Gustard, Esq., 53, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

BROKERS—Messrs. Hanbury and Hudson, 4, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

MANAGER OF MINES—Captain James Hosking.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, 8, QUEEN-STREET-PLACE, UPPER THAMES-ST.

The object for which this Company is intended to be formed is, to consolidate and to work upon a greatly extended scale of operation the extensive sets of Maestryr and of Llwynon, which abound in lodes of silver-lead and copper of the richest description, and which also contain two very valuable stone quarries. The Committee have, therefore, entered into a provisional agreement with the present proprietors for the whole of their interests in the mines and quarries on terms which they consider fair and liberal, and the whole of which compensation will be received in free shares of the Company.

The mines and quarries are situated in the parishes of Llanidlo and Llanaber, in the county of Merioneth, North Wales—a locality of surpassing richness in mineral deposits, and are held at the very moderate royalty of 1-12th.

The sets are very extensive, comprising a territory of many hundreds of acres. The positions are all that could be wished for, there being every natural advantage for the most economical and expeditious working; and the River Mawddach, navigable for vessels of moderately large tonnage, washing the very feet of the premises, the carriage of produce will be of the most insignificant cost.

In this latter respect these works may justly claim the advantage over every other throughout the country; and, as the produce of such a weighty nature, the carriage to port is generally attended with great expense, but which will, in this instance, be entirely avoided, and, consequently, a very considerable and most unusual saving be effected. At present 10 lodes have been discovered, and the principal of them opened upon. Several extensive adit levels have been driven. The works are in active operation, and are now in that forward state that ores of rich quality can be sent to market so soon as the necessary crushing and dressing machinery be completed.

There are powerful and never-failing streams of water passing through the premises, available for, and fully equal to, all mining purposes, and there is suitable timber in abundance upon the spot.

It is seldom that mining adventures, combining at once such richness of ores and facility for working, are placed before the public, and the committee have every confidence that the undertaking will prove, unusually early, most productive and lucrative to the shareholders.

The following certificate from an eminent professor upon the quality of the ores, cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction, as showing that 1 ton of ore is equal to 3 tons of the average richness of Cornwall and Devon:—"I have examined the specimen of ore marked No. 6. It consists of copper, blende, and lead, the former in the proportion of about 15 to 20 per cent. The specimen is very fine, and affords satisfactory indication of a good lode. Light No. 1 sample of lead ore contains 30 ozs. of silver per ton. Dark No. 3 sample of lead ore contains 25 ozs. of silver per ton."

The mines have been minutely surveyed by Capt. Hosking, whose report is attached. The stone quarries on the sets are extremely valuable, producing articles adapted both to building and to paving purposes. From the excellent qualities of this stone, and the very low rate at which it can be shipped, there can be no doubt that the quarries alone would realise an ample return on the whole capital. It is generally and well known that the Kentish rag stone is now becoming extremely scarce and dear, consequently the introduction into the market of an article that will far more than supply its place, cannot but meet with the most hearty reception on all sides. It has already met with the most cordial approval of men acquainted with the nature of building stone, and no doubt can exist but that it will speedily take its place in the front ranks of articles designed for the like service. Samples of the stone, as also of the ores, can be seen at the offices of the company.

The slate quarry is also in the immediate neighbourhood of the mines, and is situated most advantageously for working on the range of mountains near Minford. There is ample room for refuse and water power sufficient for all purposes of machinery. It has been worked extensively, and is now in a position to raise slate flags of a very superior quality. The capital is proposed to be divided into 50,000 shares of 1l. each paid up, which, after allowing for the free shares to represent the interests of the present proprietors, will leave ample funds in hand to prosecute the works with economy and efficiency. Applications for the remaining shares, accompanied by satisfactory references, may be made at the offices of the company, to the solicitors, or to the company's brokers.

Report of Captain Hosking upon the Maestryr Silver, Lead, and Copper Mines.

According to your instructions, I have carefully and minutely inspected your mines, and beg now to hand you my reports thereon. This promising adventure is situated in the parishes of Llanidlo and Llanaber, in the county of Merioneth. It is beautifully situated, and being so near the shipping port, renders the carriage of the lead ores, &c., comparatively easy. They can be drawn from the mine to the quay at a very trifling cost.—Lode No. 1, which can easily be traced on the backs for a considerable distance, is of a most promising character, it being from 3 to 8 feet wide, bearing 200 north of east and south of west, composed of quartz, barytes, felspar, prisms and lead ores of an excellent quality. An adit level can be brought up on this lode from the valley that would leave 60 fathoms of blende, and lead, the former in the proportion of about 15 to 20 per cent. The machinery was erected for crushing the ores, &c.—Lode No. 2: This lode runs nearly due east and west; it is from 7 to 8 feet wide, strongly impregnated with lead ores, blende, &c. The matrix being precisely of the same character as No. 1 lode, and the advantages connected with its full development are such as are rarely met with. An adit level can be driven on the course of the lode, and roof slopes set that would ultimately leave good profits.—Lode No. 3: This lode, which is disseminated throughout with lead ores, blende, &c., may be seen cropping out at the surface for some distance. It is parallel with the former lode, having nearly the same bearing and underlay, and the matrix being of the same character as No. 1. With suitable machinery the ores may be easily cleaned, and being entirely free from iron pyrites, chlorite, and other bad admixtures, which sometimes accompany lead ores, it may be reasonably expected that the lode itself will, when cleaned, be of a far greater value. There are about 50 fathoms distance between this lode and No. 2.—Lode No. 4: This lode an adit level can be driven on its course that would leave backs of 50 fathoms. This lode bears the same resemblance as the other lodes in the set, and is mixed up with lead ores close to the surface.—Lode No. 5: This lode is small, but of a promising character. Probably it may be a leader to No. 4, but as there is such a small trial on it, I cannot possibly enter into detail on its merits.—Lode No. 6 is an east and west copper lode; it may be distinctly seen crossing the river; it is very large, and spotted with copper ores, the matrix being principally quartz; it, however, carries a little gossan on the backs, and there is a very good advantage for proving its qualities by means of an adit level. It is a direct line with the Glogga Copper Mine, and may be the same lode, although I cannot say for certainty that it is, as I have not seen the locality surveyed. Taking into consideration the nature of the different lodes contained in this set, the advantages connected with the working of them, I do not hesitate to say that this mine will ultimately prove highly productive to the shareholders. There is a never-failing stream of water passing through the set. (Signed) JAMES HOSKING.

NOTE.—There is an excellent stone quarry, suited for paving purposes, in this set, which might be worked to great advantage, with a comparatively small capital.

Report of Captain Hosking, on the Llwynon Silver-Lead Mines.

This mine is situated near Burmoult, and being so contiguous to the river and shipping port, renders it a very beautiful place for speculation. The set is very extensive, embracing three lodes and the rise of the hill being regular, it affords great facility for developing their resources.—Lode No. 1: An adit level has been driven about 45 fathoms; the lode varies in size from 2 to 6 feet wide, is strongly impregnated with lead ores of a good quality—the matrix of the lode being soft spar, prisms, quartz, &c.; it carries a little blende on the north part, with a little flookan and lead on the south wall or side; its bearing being about east and west, and underlies north about 2 feet in a fathom. About 60 fathoms west, on the side of the hill, the lode may be seen near the surface, producing lead ores; and from the foot of the hill northward an adit intended as a cross but has been driven a great many fathoms, with a view of piercing the lode in that level, but for want of sufficient funds, the working or driving of the level has been abandoned before reaching the main object, consequently little or no trial has been made on this lode, which, in my opinion, is worthy of an extensive one; and if the mine is practically and economically worked, I have reason to believe that it is a safe investment for capital. I should recommend driving the cross cut at once, to intersect the lode, and then driving east and west on its course. Relative to the two south lodes, little can be said of them, as the trials on them have been so limited; however, by shooting on the backs, their exact bearing will be found, and then, very probably, the rose cut in the north lode might be extended to the south lodes. The stratum in the locality is very congenial for mineral, and from the ground in the cross cut immense quantities of mineral water is issuing; this is a good omen. The locality abounds in timber suitable for mine purposes, and at the foot of the hill flows a good stream of water, for washing the ores, and driving machinery for crushing, pumping, &c. (Signed) JAMES HOSKING.

NOTE.—On this set is also an excellent stone quarry, suitable for building purposes, which may be likewise worked to very great advantage and profit, on account of the facility of raising and shipping the produce.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Committee of the North Wales Consolidated Mining Company.

Gentlemen,—I will thank you to allot to me shares in the above company, and I agree to accept that or any less number that you may allot to me, and to pay the amount thereon, whenever called upon by you.

Name.....
Residence.....
Profession.....
Reference.....
Date.....

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, AND OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS. Museum of Practical Geology.

LECTURES ON GOLD.

In consequence of a request from the Council of the Society of Arts, it has been arranged that the following COURSE OF LECTURES should be given on GOLD, with a VIEW to the INSTRUCTION OF EMIGRANTS about to PROCEED to AUSTRALIA.

WEDNESDAY, 30th June.—THE GEOLOGY OF AUSTRALIA, with special References to the Gold Regions. By J. BRETHERTON, M.A., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey, author of Sketches on the Physical Structure of Australia.

FRIDAY, 2d July.—ON OUR KNOWLEDGE OF AUSTRALIAN ROCKS, as derived from their Organic Remains. By EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S.

MONDAY, 5th July.—THE CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF GOLD, and the Mode of Distinguishing it from other Substances Resembling it. By LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B., F.R.S.

WEDNESDAY, 7th July.—GOLD MINING AND WASHING. By WARINGTON W. SMITH, M.A., G.G.S.

THURSDAY, 8th July.—THE METALLURGICAL TREATMENT AND ASSAYING OF GOLD ORES. By JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.

FRIDAY, 9th July.—THE HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF GOLD. By ROBERT HUNT, Keeper of the Mining Records.

Tickets for the whole course, at Three Shillings each, to be had at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, daily between Ten and Five o'clock.

The number of tickets is limited to 550. H. T. DE LA BECHE, Director.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.—WANTED, about

TWENTY MEN, of good constitution and temperate habits, who have been accustomed to earthwork—they will be required to proceed to AUSTRALIA within one month, and to work under direction in the gold fields.—REMUNERATION: free passage, rations, tools, and implements, and one-third of the profits of their labour.

Apply by letter only, stating age and occupation, with number and ages of family (if any), together with a certificate of character from present employer, or minister of the parish, to Mr. T. A. READWIN, 2, Winchester-buildings, London.—June 25, 1852.

LONDON AND SYDNEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of registered shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, 2, Winchester-buildings, London, on Friday, the 9th day of July next, at One o'clock, to consider the propriety of confirming 17 resolutions, which were passed at a Special General Meeting of the registered shareholders, held at the above office, on the 25th day of June next, respecting the reconstruction of the Company, and a new allotment of, and alterations in, the number and amount of the shares, and the constitution of the Committee of Management, and the modification of the rules and regulations.

The above resolutions lie at the offices of the Company for the inspection of any of the shareholders; and at the above intended meeting they will be proposed for confirmation, pursuant to the rules of the Company.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1852. T. A. READWIN, Purser.

BATHURST GOLD MINING AND EMIGRATION COMPANY, AUSTRALIA.

Capital £100,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid up on allotment. This Company propose to employ its capital in mining and crushing operations, combined with assaying and purchasing gold and other valuable minerals.

Emigration will also form a leading feature in the undertaking, as it intends to provide such terms and regulations as will give satisfaction to emigrants of all classes.

First-class ships, replete with every comfort and convenience, will be dispatched monthly, or oftener, as occasion may require, to Port Phillip and Sidney.

The prospectus, with the names of individual Directors, will shortly be published, and in the meantime applications for shares, freight, and passage, may be made at the temporary offices of the Emigration Department, No. 2, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London.

MEGANTIC COPPER MINING COMPANY, LOWER

CANADA.—As the ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in this Company will TAKE PLACE on the 1st JULY, all APPLICATIONS must be made to Mr. Francis Pawle, 23, Threadneedle-street, or to the secretary, in London, on or before the 30th inst.

By order of the Board of Management, JAMES BARTLETT TRUSCOTT, Secretary.

Two experienced mining captains, with sufficient staff, have been sent out to report upon the mines, and as soon as any communication has been received from them, due notice will be given.

DHUROD COPPER MINING COMPANY.—FIFTY

POUNDS REWARD.—Notice is hereby given, that the above reward will be paid by John Woods, licensed victualler, Blue Lost Tavern, Little Bell-alley, on conviction of the person who has forged his name to an application for one hundred shares in this company, giving also as reference the Commercial Bank of London.

From the numerous frauds attempted, the committee of management deem more than ordinary investigation requisite, but are at the same time desirous to facilitate the acquisition of certificates of shares by bona fide applicants. The secretary, therefore, is authorised to issue, on personal application, forms of bankers' receipts, which when paid upon, and signed by the bankers, can be immediately exchanged for certificates at the company's offices, No. 26, Throgmorton street.

By order of the Committee, 24th June, 1852. T. NORTON BROWN, Secretary pro tem.

LINEARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby

given, that the DEED for the REGISTRATION of this COMPANY will LIE at this OFFICE for the SIGNATURE of the SHAREHOLDERS, for the space of three months from this date. All shareholders in this Association who may neglect or refuse to sign the Deed of Registration within the period above-mentioned, will be excluded from the future dividends and profits accruing to the Company.

Two interest on the Preference Shares, due on the 15th of January last, is also in course of payment. By order of the board, G. EATON, Secretary.

CAER MEINCIAU SLATE QUARRIES, ON TY NEW-

YDD LAND, LLANBERIS, CARMARVONSHIRE, TO BE LET, ON LEASE.—This will be a GOOD INVESTMENT for CAPITALISTS, from 500 to 1000 men may be employed; it is very advantageous to work, being on the side of a hill. It has been in full work for several years, but lately stopped, in consequence of the death of the lessee. A party in the neighbourhood have applied for it, but we declined to treat, being anxious to work it on a more extensive scale than they were able.

For particulars apply to the agent, Mr. J. Lloyd, county surveyor, Carmarvon. June 14, 1852.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK, SHARE, and

MINING BROKERS, 6, HAYMARKET, LONDON, AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 3, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY.

Messrs. TREDINNICK AND CO. beg to announce that they RESUME their SALES of MINING, RAILWAY, INSURANCE, BANK, and CANAL SHARES, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the HALL of COMMERCE, on WEDNESDAY the 7th of July next, at Twelve o'clock, to be continued on each succeeding Wednesday, at the same hour.

Shares for sale must be sent to Messrs. Tredinnick and Co. on or before Twelve o'clock on Tuesdays, otherwise they cannot be included in the catalogue until the following week. In cases of registered shares, the transfers in blank must be delivered to them previously to days of sale. In scrip companies the certificates only will be required. A fee of 2s. 6d. will be charged per lot, and allowed from the commission on sales effected, which will be 2½ per cent. on shares over £5 each, and 5 per cent. on those below. An advance of 50 per cent. will be made on dividend stock when required, in anticipation of sales.

MR. ROBERT TRIPP, MINING AGENT, has FOR SALE

SHARES in the best DIVIDEND MINES, which will pay the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. per annum, including Great Gossan, Trevelyan, Condor, West Providence, Alfred Consols, Wheel Margaret, Reoth, Seton, Tremayne, Spear Consols, Merilyn, Mary Ann, South Caradoc, Stray Park, Bedford, Cuford, South Tamar, &c.; and in others about to pay dividends—viz., Wheel Harriett, Gilbert, Nancemell, Crebor, Carmarvon, Lemon, Trebarrah, Sidney Godolphin, Clive, Kilbricken, Garreg, Vale of Towry, Charlestown, Pembroke and Crinins, West Alfred Consols, West Ding Dong, Leeds Town Consols, &c.—Foreign: Lineares, Cobre, St. John del Rey, &c.

Mining offices, St. Michael's Chambers, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, London.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION

PRIZE MEDAL WAS AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address:—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

STIRLING'S PATENT YELLOW METALS.—Adapted for

SHEATHING, BOLT STAVES, BOLT NAILS, DECK NAILS, as reported on by the late Mr. Owen, Supervisor of Metals to the Admiralty; also for PROPELLERS, FRAMEWORK SCREWS, PISTONS, CYLINDERS, COCKS (particularly where there is exposure to corrosion), RAILWAY CARRIAGE AXLE BEARINGS, and for all machinery subject to friction.

Messrs. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow. Applications for licenses and other information to be addressed to the undersigned, ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street.

TO RAILWAY AND STEAM COMPANIES, ENGINEERS,

MILLWRIGHTS, and OTHERS.—B. COQUATRIK'S PATENT LUBRICATOR, so highly approved of by the most eminent engineers and practical men, gives accurately a CONSTANT SUPPLY of any REQUIRED NUMBER OF DROPS OF OIL PER MINUTE, for LUBRICATING the BEARINGS and OTHER PARTS of MARINE ENGINES, LOCOMOTIVES, and MACHINERY of every description, to be had at A. GRANARA'S, only proprietor, 15, Leicester-place, Leicester-square; and at R. TIDMARSH'S, City Exhibition, 22, Basinghall-street, London.

Price, without the boxes, 30s. per dozen.

Now ready, in One Volume, royal quarto, 28 large folding plates, with description, price £1 11s. 6d., in extra cloth boards, lettered. Part IV. is also ready, and can be had separately, to complete the previous three parts, price 10s. each.

THE WHOLE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING

ERECTED IN HYDE PARK for the GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, 1851. The Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details laid down to a large scale from the working drawings of Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. By CHARLES DOWNES, Architect, and the description, by C. COWPER, C.E.—London: John Weale, 59, High Holborn.

ELECTRIC CLOCKS.—MR. BAIN, the patentee, has

OPENED SHOW-ROOMS, at No. 43, OLD BOND-STREET, for the exhibition and sale of these clocks, which have been brought to a high degree of accuracy; they require no winding up, nor attendance of any kind from one year to another—in price somewhat under that of ordinary clocks, and will be found especially suited for churches, either in towns or villages, being able to communicate, by a simple connecting wire, their exact time to all the clocks of a neighbourhood; the same with private mansions or manufactories. An inspection is respectfully invited.—43, Old Bond street.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The men are now ready to commence sinking Field's engine-shaft, under the 100 fm. level. The ground still continues favourable for driving in the 100 fm. level, east of the shaft, but there is no change to notice in the lode since last report. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking under the 90 fm. level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore from 50l. to 500l. per fm. The stopes over this level continue much the same in value as when commenced to work—viz., 50l. per fathom. The ground in Wyld's shaft, sinking under the 90 fm. level, continues favourable for sinking. The lode in the 80 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, is large, but poor. No change in the 60 fm. level, west of this shaft, neither in the cross-cuts north and south of Wyld's shaft.

APPLEDORE.—The 40 fm. level east is extended 10 fathoms; the ground continues very favourable indeed, and we hope very soon to be able to report on the eastern lode. The end driving south, on the western lode, still produces good stones of lead. We shall proceed at once to prepare for sinking, and as we have some few things for the carpenters and smiths to do previous to our commencing to sink the shaft, the men will continue to drive until the preparatory work is done. Our prospects seem to be increasingly encouraging.

BAT HOLES.—The Wood lode, in the 60 north, is without any alteration. The lode in the 48 north is 3 ft. wide—1 ft. 6 in. good saving-work for lead ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100 fm. level, east of the shaft, is of lead ore per fathom. The tribute department is much the same as usual. At the Lower Bat Holes, the engine shaft is down 10 fms.; ground favourable for sinking. At present, we are erecting a horse whim for the better commanding the water and stuff, and it is now getting too deep to draw with tackle. The foundation for the engine house will be taken out in the course of a day or two, when the masons will commence at once to build the same.

BEACON.—We are driving Tallam's level with six men as fast as possible to get under the old men's workings; the east and west lode has been cut at a deeper level, where it is 2 ft. big, and better in quality. The branches of tin in the north shaft are much improved. The stamps have been beating down their bed this week, and we intend to put some tinstuff into them the beginning of next week.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 115 east is 3 ft. wide, and will yield from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 103, about 6 tons: We have holed the winze from the 80 to the 90, and shall cut into the lode next week.

BLAEN CAYLEN.—The engine shaft is completed to the bottom of the old workings, and the men commenced sinking yesterday, the 21st instant; the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. There is no change in any other part of our operations since my last.

BLACK CRAIG.—Having holed the west end from No. 1 to No. 2 cross cut, we have set the back to stopes on tribute; the ground looks very well. No. 3 and 4 cross cuts are without change, and so is the 40 and going west. The ore ground in the bottoms, under the 28 fm. level, still continues productive.

BODMIN WHEEL MARY.—Since my last report we have driven through a cross course in the 40 fm. level west, and the lode is more regular and less underlay. We shall intersect other limbs of the said cross cut in the next 3 fms., and after that I expect the stratum will be more settled, and the lode, which is large, more productive.

CARADON WOOD.—The engine shaft is now down 30 fathoms below the adit; we have 1 fm. to sink before we cut a plat. When this is done we shall commence driving north and south, and also east to cut the eastern lode. We have sunk through the lode, and find it to be very large, chiefly composed of spar and flookan, containing a few spots of lead.

CHARLESTOWN UNITED.—Since we recommenced working the above mines (in August last) we have collared and secured several shafts, erected several winzes, and cleared levels, &c., to a great extent. We have also sunk two new shafts and opened on the course of the lode in the western part of the mine about 50 fms., which is in whole ground for scores of fms. east of where we commenced, to the extreme west boundary of the set, with the exception of what has been done on the lodes by the ancients. We call your attention to the lodes in the bottom of the adit level, at new shaft; 80 fms. have been driven on the course of the lode, north of gossan, which, on an average, for 50 fms. in length, is 6 ft. wide, and will produce work of first-rate quality. The south lode under the gossan is about 2 ft. wide, and opened on 17 fms. Some of the samples from the tributaries last month produced 32 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. This lode is gone down in the bottom of the level very regular, and will produce good work. I strongly recommend the sinking of our new shaft on the course of this lode, which I have no doubt will yield the set with the expense of sinking. This is a very desirable object, and should be prosecuted with vigour; the sooner this is done the sooner dividends may be expected. The expense of sinking the shaft, including all costs, will be about 12l. per fm. The appearance of the lode in the various places we have at present in operation are as follows—viz., the lode in the end, west of new shaft, at present is intersected by a slide. The lode in the stopes at this shaft, north of gossan, is 8 ft. wide, producing work of fair quality. The lode under the gossan is about 2 ft. wide, producing some excellent work. At Blue Borrow shaft, the lode is 9 ft. wide, worth 3 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. At the diagonal shaft, the lode is 12 ft. wide, producing some tin. The lode in the end east of the set is about 1 ft. wide, producing spots of copper ore. The ground in the above cross cut is favourable for driving. Our surface operations are progressing favourably, and we are pushing forward with all possible speed in making our new stamps, and when got to work will be the means of increasing our returns.

CHYPRASE CONSOLS.—Since my last, we have driven on the course of the north lode, in the 26 west, through the cross course, and cut a rich branch, which has continued for about 4 fms., and still productive in the end; it is all whole ground above to the 16, and there is every reason to believe this lode will produce a very considerable quantity of tin. We have also set the 26 west on south lode to drive, which looks most promising. We have also set a tribute pitch in the 26 west, at 10s. in 17, 50l. standard, on which the men are doing exceedingly well, and we are daily raising considerable quantities of tinstuff from this and the 26 fm. levels. The 36 east has much improved in the last week, and is about 1 ft. wide, producing spots of copper ore. The ground in the back cross cut is about 1 ft. wide, producing spots of copper ore. The ground in the above cross cut is favourable for driving. Our surface operations are progressing favourably, and we are pushing forward with all possible speed in making our new stamps, and when got to work will be the means of increasing our returns.

CLIVE (LEAD).—Summer's shaft is sunk nearly 22 fms. below the surface; in consequence of the heavy rain which has fallen during the last fortnight the men have scarcely done anything by way of sinking. It would be advisable to drive at the depth of 20 fms., leaving 6 feet for a pump; the lode is worth from 30l. to 35l. per fm. for lead. We are prosecuting the cutting through the patch with all speed, so as to enable us (when our crusher is erected) to raise lead east, west, north, and south, I should say almost in any quantity. At the new shaft the lode is small, producing stones of lead, but not rich. The lode in the shaft, sinking from the shallow level to the deep adit, is 3 feet wide, producing stones of lead. The deep adit is improving daily; the ground is becoming more regular, and we are looking better than ever, our prospects are good, and the future truly encouraging; when our crusher is erected we shall raise 100 tons of lead per month, and Clive will be among the dividend-paying mines.

CREETOWN.—On No. 1 lode, in No. 2 level, we have met with a very hard rock, with a small unproductive lode at present. I have put the men to drive south-west on the gossan branch, as I think part of the lode is gone that way. We are making all the dispatch we can to hole the rise from No. 2 level to surface; I hope to complete this in a few weeks. In No. 3 level, No. 1 lode is looking kindly; the south branch is 10 in. wide, with good stones of copper; we are expecting the branches that have sprung off will come around soon, and make the lode more productive. No. 1 stopes, in the back of No. 3 level, is yielding 1½ ton per fm.; No. 2 stopes 1 ton per fm.; the stopes in the back of No. 3 level west 1 ton per fm. In No. 2 level the lode is 1 ft. wide—flookan and spar, with two well-defined walls.

CUBERT SILVER-LEAD.—The engine shaft is about 10 feet below the 45.

ST BASSET.—The lode in the 30 east is 3 ft. wide, worth 2 tons per 30, has boys, 2

In the 40 west is much the same in character as stated in our last—set to four men, 2 fms., at $\frac{3}{4}$ per fm. The air machine and pipes being fixed in the 40 enabled us to extend this level with greater facility—set to four men and three fms., at $\frac{4}{5}$ per fm.; the lode (a 3 ft. wide, of a very encouraging appearance.

— June 24.—Captain Willcock, of the Tamar Mines, estimates the value of the south lode as producing a ton of lead per fm.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Estimated produce for May...

Mines.	Tons of Ore.	Per Cent.	Fine Copper.
Ralpas.....	25	5	1'250
Old Mine.....	100	5	5'300
United Mines.....	25	5	1'250
Mitchell's.....	2	7	'140
Total.....	Tons 152		

BADEN BADEN SILVER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES.—In Wilhelm's vein, the end driving shows a good sign. The pitches, there is no material advance since last reported on; their average width about 264 per ft. In the ground level we have finished cutting the plat, and sunk the shaft some 8 ft. The ground at present very favourable, and we expect to cut the lode shortly. We commenced sinking on the Schindler at the junction of the two lodes; the ground is at present so good that the Anton Silver Mine, the men have been preparing the pumps; we must prove that we are not too far from the surface. We commenced smelting last week, and the dressed ore, and 50 tons at surface, which will give us the foundation as fast as the present perfect state of the dressing floors will allow. Every 100 lbs. weight of lead contains 4 ozs. of silver in it, nearly 90 ozs. to the ton of lead.

Pico Ancho, June 12.—Following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas :
 Last week, there was nothing new to notice. The 55 fm. level, west of San Anton, is in moderate ground, and at present with but little ore; the 65, east of wizen, has improved more than half the height of the end, and contains quite some 2 tons in a fathom.
 The 55, west of Buena Ventura mine, is worth 1 ton in a fm. the 65, same level, of Nieves, is worth 1½ ton in a fm.; the 55, west of Shaw's shaft, is poor, and ground north of it is rather improved. In the 45, east of La Esperanza, the ledge between the 10 and 1 ton in a fathom; the same level, west of San Juan shaft, is at present poor, Shaw's shaft, is worth 1½ ton in a fathom, and obliquely to the main wall of the ledge. The 31, east nearly down to the same level, of Thorne's shaft, sinking before this end, and about 1 ton in a fathom. At Field's shaft, the ledge is better exposed, with good stones of lead, and met with some very good stones of lead, and the ledge altogether in the middle way—say, from 5 to 6 ft.—with a large run of old workings both east and west is nothing of importance to notice with respect to the pitches, nor of any other value of the mine.
 Total stock, 289½ tons; Pig-lead smelted, 35½ tons; total count, 567½ tons

general meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the offices, in Manchester-buildings, City, yesterday, for the purpose of adopting measures for the ascitation of the company.

Mr. F. A. REDWIN (the pursuer) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the committee recommended the reduction of the number of shares from the present amount of 100,000 to 25,000, and the increase of the amount to 10s. 6d. per share. They also proposed that Samuel Weatherley, Esq., and J. B. Balcanquhall, Esq., should take 10,000 shares in the re-constituted company, pay down the balance of £1, and act as the committee of management; they also assigning all their interests in lands in Australia to Sir Charles Kirkpatrick, Bart., and W. Holgate, Esq., trustees of the re-constituted company. They also proposed that the 15,000 shares of the London and Sydney Company should be reduced to 10,000, at 19s. each. The committee also recommended an alteration in the rules of the company, and that they should be empowered to purchase or hold lands from the Government in Australia for the purpose of working for gold or other minerals.

report was adopted. The CHAIRMAN submitted the various resolutions; and said that if any objection taken to any one in particular, he would put it to the meeting separately; their decision would be taken in the whole.

CHARLES KIRKPATRICK, Bart., moved the adoption of the various resolutions for the re-construction of the

Mr. HOLGATE, Esq., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The amended rule and regulations were also passed unanimously.

A SHAREHOLDER asked if they would make a call on parties who were not registered?—NAURICE EVANS, Esq. (a director), said they could not make a call on an unregistered shareholder.

SHAREHOLDER asked if the new shares of 10s. involved any further liability on holders of the London and Sydney 5s. shares?—Mr. REDWIN said they would have no further liability, for the present holders would receive one new share for five of the present. (Hear, hear.)

the motion of Sir ROBERT COLLETON, Bart., seconded by FRANCIS MORRIS, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the chairman for presiding on occasion. - The meeting then adjourned for a fortnight, for the confirmation of resolutions now passed.

HEAL FORTUNE (South Tawton, Devon).—Capt. James Hosking, having recently inspected this sett, has forwarded the following report thereon:—

April, June 15.—The lode is beautifully situated; it is about six miles from the Valley Railroad, and close to the turnpike road leading from Keater to Oakton. This extensive property is nearly two miles in length on the lodes, and some in width; the western part is bounded by the great granite range of Mt. Hill, and 28 lodes of a promising character have been opened on the west of the mine rendered every assistance, and pointed out many of the veins. The first (and by carefully exploring the set) discovered; some of them have proved to be productive in the adjoining mine, both the copper and tin lodes.—No. 1 main vein to be 8 ft. wide, bearing nearly east and west, and underlying south 22° 12 ft. in a fathom. The south lode appears to be well defined, but being so near the surface it is almost impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the position of the lode, for neither the stratum nor the ore as yet is visible, impregnated with black and yellow copper ores. No. 2, a cross cut, this lode, No. 1, a cross cut which has been extended north 12 fms.; here the lode No. 2 is discovered and driven on east several fathoms. This lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and precisely the same character and composition as No. 1, being spotted with black and yellow copper ores.—This lode carries a good parallel with the former lodes, and the analysis about 1 ft. 6 in. in a fathom. No. 3, a cross cut, this lode is strongly impregnated with iron pyrites and copper ores. A shaft is now in the process of sinking, which will prove the lodes in the next level, and especially verify the mine north of No. 3. Several east and west lodes have been discovered, but the surface they are of a promising character, but as the workings are not so limited, there is no possibility of entering into detail on their merits. No. 4, a cross cut, this lode is composed of flookan, prlan, and gossan, and each of these is considered to be well worthy an extensive trial. A large shaft has been wrought in a small shaft near the south-eastern boundary; this lode, which is quite a new unsettled state, is of a very promising character, composed of capel, quartz, and tin ore, and is decided in decomposed state at the junction of the clay-slate formation; this lode is certainly worthy of further trial, and I should recommend sinking a shaft on its course without delay. A large elvan course passes through the centre of the set near the surface of the adit level; probably this strong cross course will tend greatly to the benefit of the different lodes, particularly where they come in contact with it. There can be no productive stream of water passing through the set, and another close by, can be procured, necessary for the mine. Stone can be had in abundance for building; timber suitable for mine purposes can be had close by, and at a moderate price. Taking into consideration the number of the lodes already opened on, their character, and the beautiful strata that these lodes are imbedded in, together with the advantages connected with the working of the mine, I consider it to be economically carried out, that more than ordinary success will be produced. Since writing the above report a good course of copper ores has been discovered at the adit level, worth 50¢. per fathom.

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

W. C. M'Brice, Allstragh, Armagh, for certain improvements in machinery for searching or otherwise preparing flax and other like fibrous materials.
 E. A. Brooman, of the firm of J. C. Robertson and Co., Fleet-street, for improvements in the manufacture of wheels, tyres, and hoops.
 W. E. Newton, Clancory-lane, for improvements in the construction of fences.
 W. Burgess, Newgate-street, for improvements in the manufacture of gutta percha tubing.
 J. B. G. Landes, Paris, for certain improvements in locomotive engines, part of which improvements are also applicable to other engines.
 C. Arnoux, Paris, for certain improvements in the construction of railway carriages.
 J. Illegin, Manchester, for certain improvements in bleaching and scouring woven and textile fabrics and yarns.
 J. Swan, Glasgow, for improvements in the production of figured surfaces, and in printing, and in the machinery or apparatus used therein.
 G. F. Renshaw, the Park, Nottingham, for improvements in cutting and shaping.
 J. E. M'Connell, Wolverton, Bucks, for improvements in steam-engines, in boilers, and other vessels for containing fluids, in railways, and in materials and apparatus employed therein or connected therewith.
 J. H. Mortimer, Hill-street, Peckham, for improvements in lamps.
 A. J. Warden, Dundee, for improvements in the manufacture of certain descriptions of carpets.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

T. and C. Clark and Co., Wolverhampton, apparatus for frying and boiling at the same time.—R. Lancaster, Bolton-le-Moors, miners' safety lamp.—M. A. Biggs, and A. P. Collins, Berkeley-street, Clerkenwell, letter spring; also card case.—J. T. Clapton, Exeter, mould for casting hollow or Minnie rifle bullets.—A. Jackson, Orpington, Kent, tray and apparatus for tea or coffee pot and cups.—Parker, Field, and Son, High Holborn, spring ramrod to be attached to, for the purpose of loading single barrel revolving chambered pistols.—C. W. Lancaster, New Bond-street, gun ball patch.—J. Mather, Newcastle-on-Tyne, bread and pastry oven.—Lenox and Jones, Billiter-square, anchor.—T. Reid, Monkton, Ayrshire, combined double mould board plough, seed sower, and manure sowing sifter.—H. Thomas, Birmingham, pickaxe.—Hodges, Brothers, Noble-street, vest front.—A. Suter, Fenchurch-street, ventilating windguard.—S. Rooke, Birmingham, tubular oilcloth cover for cornice poles.—J. Southgate, Walling-street, portmanteau; also expanding portmanteau.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.

H. Maling, Home Office, projectile.—E. Mudd, and T. B. Brown, Gravesend, tent.—J. T. Hewes, Southampton, ventilating water-proof garment.—F. P. Hampton, March, Cambridgeshire, the miners' succedaneum.—H. E. Campbell, Guilford-street, gold washing and dry sifting machine.—J. T. Cortin, Broad-street, boot-tree.—W. D. Richmond, Birmingham, anti-hydraulic gas slide.—J. Boydel, Camden Town, glass support.—D. S. Brown, Old Kent-road, vessel.—T. Pope, Birmingham, economic button.—J. S. Donaldson, Poland-street, expanding fire grate.—G. Kottman and Co., Wood-street, stereoscope.—Captain A. Collingridge, Brompton, portable button for military purposes.—McC. Mag.

We rejoice to announce that the Patent Law Amendment Bill has passed the House of Commons (having previously passed the House of Lords, where it originated with Lords Brougham and Colchester), and has now merely to receive the consent of the Lords to some few alterations made by the Commons, and obtain the Royal Assent, when it will become the law of the land.

LECTURES ON GOLD—GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.—We have much pleasure in directing the attention of Australian emigrants to our advertising columns, where they will observe that the Government School of Mines, at the request of the council of the Society of Arts, has arranged a series of lectures on gold, with a view to the instruction of intending emigrants. The qualifications of the eminent professors of that establishment afford sufficient assurance that full justice will be done to the subject. The lectures commence on Wednesday next, and we are glad to observe that the fee for admission is such as to place them within the reach of artisans.

ST. IVES CONSOLS (near Liskeard, Cornwall).—This sett is situated to the north of Wheal Mary Ann, Trelawny, Trehan, Trewartha, Wheal Vrey Consols, and other mines in this district, now working on silver-lead lodes. A general meeting of shareholders was held at the Butchers' Arms Inn, St. Ives, on the 22d inst., when general rules were submitted and decided upon, the sett agreed for, and arrangements made for the development of the lodes now open, the discovery of others, and the entire prosecution of the mine. The shareholders have been invited into it by a reasonable dish, or dues, to the lord of the soil, and also a fair compensation for the land employed by them, and in which shares may be obtained on reasonable terms, on application to Mr. Edward Cooke, of Frankfort-street, Plymouth, or the purser; and, after the general meeting, to be held at the London Inn, Liskeard, on Monday next, a prospectus of the sett and lodes discovered will be laid before the public, from the reports of some of the most respectable mine agents of the district.

CHEYRASE CONSOLS MINE.—The following report has been made by Capt Webb, of St. Austell:—"I have been underground here to-day (June 14), and found every operation going on in a regular course. The lode in the 26 fm. level, driving west on the north lode, is much improved, and appears to be entering into good tin ground—I calculate that this west ground will produce large quantities of tin. It will be necessary to sink the wheel shaft to ventilate and discharge the stuff from this part of the mine. In a few days the 36 west will be ventilated and commence extending, and tribute pitches will be raising some good tin stuff from this level. We have nearly all the upper levels cleared of rubbish, and well secured with timber where it is required. I shall now be able to dial these levels, and lay it down in a map which I shall commence to do in a few days. I am glad to see the new pitwork brought to the mine to-day; we shall soon fix the new lift, and drain the 46 and 56 fm. levels. A few months will put this mine into a good state of working, and I believe satisfactory."

ALTARNUN CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINES.—These setts are situated near Altarnun, in Cornwall, held under lease for 14 years, renewable, at 1-15th dues. They were formerly divided into 1000 shares, but at a recent general meeting of adventurers it was resolved to increase that number to 4000, at 20s. 10s. each, with a deposit of 10s. each, and the remainder in quarterly instalments of 10s. each, if necessary. Of these new 3000 shares, 1000 is to be apportioned, *pro rata*, among the old shareholders, and as nearly 60000. has been expended, 10000 of the capital is to be paid them—the remaining 40000. to be held as working capital, and to purchase engine, machinery, &c. A new sett, called Trewint Marsh, adjoining, has lately been added, reported to contain a fine copper lode; and reports from Mr. Adam Murray and Capt. T. Reynolds, W. Northam, and J. Hosking speak highly of the prospects of this property—the richness of the Altarnun tin having been proverbial for centuries, and the indications at shallow levels holding out every promise of great richness in depth.

WHEAL ATLEY (silver-lead and copper).—This sett, held under lease for 21 years, at 1-15th dues, is situated in the parish of Laniyet, and is bounded on the north by Boscarn, a rich mine recently set to work. Every facility is afforded for the shipment of ores, and the obtaining of materials, the Wadebridge Railway being within one mile of the works. The mine is divided into 6000 shares of 12s. each, the present proprietors retaining 2500 for their interest. From reports by Capt. W. Tiller, J. Kernick, and Andrews, it appears there are several lodes intersecting the property, of considerable promise; the country is stated to be a beautiful soft hill, highly congenial for mineral, and great hopes are held out of highly profitable results on developing the mine in depth. The company will be conducted on the Cost-book System.

THE PRECIOUS METALS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The auriferous discoveries extending over many hundred square miles of these colonies, have naturally excited much interest and activity among capitalists and the commercial community generally, and aroused the energies and enterprise of a large body of the population. "The New South Wales Gold Mines Company," who have purchased 1000 acres of territory, have secured the services of Capt. Westmacott, a gentleman now in England, who for some years served on the staff of the Governor-General of the colony, and was subsequently a commissioner of Crown lands. The local knowledge of this gentleman will tend much to the company's success; and to secure the agricultural produce of the soil, it is intended to send out able-bodied labourers and their families under proper restrictions, but liberal terms. The above property is situated at Black Creek, County Northumberland; and full powers have been dispatched to their agent in the colony to secure leases of other mining property holding out the best hopes of success. The capital is 60,0000, in 12s. shares, with power to increase it to 100,0000, if found necessary.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD DIGGINGS.—We are indebted to our valued correspondent, Percival N. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S., for the following abstract of a letter received by him from Mr. G. H. Wathen, under date "Melbourne, Victoria, Feb. 14, 1852." In remarking on the extensive operations now in course of prosecution in this district, the writer observes that there are not less than 50,000 persons employed in the locality of Mount Alexander. With reference to the workings, it is represented as a "perfect scramble," it being often the case that those who are "strongest and quickest" (to quote Mr. Wathen's letter) get the most apples. The gold here discovered is varied as to its matrix, some specimens having been forwarded to Mr. Johnson in which gold is found in a conglomerate of lava and quartz pebbles, taken from a shaft about 25 feet deep, at Ballarat. This conglomerate, it would appear, occurs in detached pieces, or boulders, embedded in the auriferous clay, and often found rich for gold. This tract is immediately at the junction of an igneous with a sedimentary deposit, two extinct volcanoes being within ten miles. Mount Alexander, which is the main gold field in these regions, has already yielded more than a million sterling, the gold being extracted from the quartz veins, or lode, which traverse through this country. "The rich deposits are almost always in clay, with very many layers of red and yellow clays above, and either a hard, white, impermeable clay beneath, or else the edge of the vertical slate, which delight the eyes of the digger." Gold is selling at Melbourne at 34s. 1s. per ounce, and has been brought as low as 28s. to 27s. 12s. "The diggings present a fearfully lawless state; robberies and violence are of daily and nightly occurrence, and a report just arrived of the first instance of savage Lynch law—a man hung for killing his mate." According to the law, or that supposed to be, every man should pay a license of 30s. per month for the right of working; but, although 50,000 are at present at work, it is not supposed that one-tenth pay their dues, or royalty. As regards obtaining labour, this is one of the greatest difficulties, inasmuch that the wages of mechanics are from 10s. to 20s. per day, and even 25s. to 30s.; the charge for shoeing a horse is 20s., while 30s. is paid for a load of wood, and 30s. for a load (as it is so termed) of water. In attempting to work the mines, as we should term it, on tribute, we find that 12s. in the 12s. must be given, in addition to "bed and board,"—such as can, at least, be acquired.

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, June 25, 1852.

ENGLISH IRON.		ENGLISH COPPER.	
Bar and bolts	per Ton	Tile, 14 to 25 lbs.	per ton
In Wales	£5 10 0	Tough cake	58 0 0
In Liverpool	5 8 0	Sheeting and bolts	0 11
In Staffordshire	5 15 0	Sheet	0 11
• Sheets, single a	7 10 0	Bottoms	0 12
• double a	9 0 0	Old a	0 10
• Hoop a	6 17 6	Yellow Metal	0 9 9
• Nail rod, round a	6 0 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal	1 11 0
• square a	6 0 0	FOREIGN COPPER.	
Rails (Wales) c	6 0 0	South American	per ton
Pig No. 1, Clyde c	5 15 0	ENGLISH LEAD.	
Pig No. 1, 12-15 No. 3	1 19 6	Pig	per ton
No. 1, in Wales b	2 15 0	Sheet	17 0 0
Stirling's Patent Glasgow	2 10 0	FOREIGN LEAD.	
Toughened Pigs Wales	3 10 0	Spanish, in bond	16 0 0
FOREIGN IRON.		ENGLISH TIN.	
Swedish	11 0 0-11 5 0	Block	per cwt. £1 7 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs	17 0 0	Bar	4 8 0
London	5 10 0	FOREIGN TIN.	
FOREIGN STEEL.		Straits (uncertified)	
Swedish keg	15 5 0	IC Charcoal	per box 1 6 6-1 8 0
Ditto faggot	15 0 0	IX ditto	1 13 0-1 14 0
SPELTER.		IC Coke	1 2 6
On the spot	15 10 0	IX ditto	1 8 6
To arrive	15 7 6	Canada plates a	per ton 9 10 0-10 10 0
ZINC.		QUICKSILVER	
In sheets a	21 0 0	per lb.	0 3 0
Terms.—a, 2½ per cent. dis.; b, 3 ditto; c, nett; d, 1½ per cent. dis.; e, 2 ditto; f, 1½.			
• Delivered in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.—† Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 percent.			

The IRON TRADE continues improving; large orders for all descriptions of manufactured iron are in the market. The prospects of the trade are very good; in the meantime, the stocks in India and America are lessening. There has been nothing new in Rails. The orders unexecuted in the market are very large, and makers are not desirous of selling more at present prices. The nominal quotation is 64s. free on board in Wales. Bars are advancing, sellers asking 54s. to 55s. 6s., free on board in Wales. In Staffordshire an advance is expected at the next meeting. Owing to the immense demand for Rails, the production of all other descriptions of wrought-iron will be much diminished this year. Scotch Pig-Iron has been more lively, and several parcels have changed hands at improving prices. There are buyers of mixed Nos. at 40s., free on board in Glasgow, cash, with few parcels offering for sale. Quotations are likely to improve.

SPELTER.—An advance of 6s. per ton was reported from Hambro', but our prices continue unaltered.

LEAD in large demand, with an upward tendency. **COPPER** is without alteration.

TIN PLATES in fair demand at current rates—say, 22s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. per box.

Tin very quiet; no sales to report.

GLASGOW, JUNE 25.—A considerable business has again been done this week in Scotch pig-iron, principally on speculation, and prices are rather higher. No. 3, good brands, free on board here, 39s. 6d.; mixed Nos. and all No. 1, 40s.; and brands, suitable for the American markets, all No. 1, 40s. 6d. to 41s. per ton, cash. Owing to the large advance which has taken place in pig-iron during the last two months, and the present prices being remunerative to the makers, the Clyde furnaces, which we put out about three months since, are now being again lighted, and with the present improved prospects of the trade, it is expected that all the works in Scotland will shortly be in full operation.

MINES.—During the week, except for dividend mines, the transactions, although numerous, are not to any large amount. Wheal Buller has been sold at 730, and now 750 is demanded; Wheal Basset has risen from 445 to 465; Devon Consols are 335 to 345; South Caradon have advanced from 117½ to 127½; Botallacks are 250; Alfred, 14½; East Pool, Trumpet Consols, and United, have met with purchasers at a considerable rise in price, owing to good discoveries made recently in them. Alfred Consols, Bedford, Merilyn, South Tamar, South Tolgus, South Frances, Tincroft, and West Caradon, maintain their price steadily.

In the Metal Market, the general demand continues to advance the prices. In Iron, the orders for manufactured sorts are on the increase, while the stocks in India, America, and elsewhere, are decreasing; Rails are 64s. per ton in Wales; bars, 54s. to 55s. At the next meeting at Staffordshire a rise is contemplated; pig-iron seems generally in great request. Spelter has advanced 5s. per ton in Hambro', which is likely to increase the price here.—Lead has an upward tendency, being in considerably increased demand.—In Copper and Tin there is no alteration to report; the orders for the former are beyond the supply.—Tin Plates go freely off at 22s. 6d. for I.C.

In the Bullion Market, Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4s. 10½ per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 4½d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 4½d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Quicksilver in bond, 3s. per lb.

The quarterly returns of the sale of copper ore at Swansea (which will be found in another column) shows an increase over the quarter, ended March 31st, of 2137 tons, and in money, 42,371. 14s. 6d.; the former having been 9055 tons, and 130,679. 9s.; and the latter, 6918 tons, and 88,307. 14s. 6d.; but a decrease, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1851, of 3459 tons, and 16,711. 13s. 6d.; the latter having been 12,514 tons, and 147,391. 2s. 6d. The quantity of ore sold by public ticketing in Cornwall, during the quarter just ended (full particulars of which will appear in our next) was 40,871 tons, exceeding the last quarter by 2758 tons; and the corresponding quarter of 1851, by 1169 tons; the former having been 38,113 tons, and the latter, 39,702 tons, respectively.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing was 2457 tons, amounting to 13,705. 3s., the average produce and standard being 6½, 123. 6s. The corresponding sale last month was 2999 tons, produce 6½, 117. 8s., being an advance of 54. 18s. per ton.

Wheal Trevelyan sold two parcels of black tin—No. 1 at 54½, and No. 2 at 50. 10s. per ton.

Rixhill Mine sold three parcels of tin—14 tons at 63½, 4 tons at 50. 10s. and 2 tons at 44½ per ton.

Wheal Lovell sold 50 tons of tin ore on the 18th inst., at 2½ per ton beyond the price at which it was taken credit for in the last account—viz., 54½ per ton.

Tincroft Mine sold on the 23d inst. 15 tons 10½ cwt. of tin.

The Foxdale (Isle of Man) lead ore, 100 tons, sold at 11½. 8s. 6d. per ton.

Driggill sold 20 tons of lead ore, at 12½. 1s. 6d. per ton.

Great Polgoth tin sales during the month have been about 22000; and the prospects on St. Martin's lode are very satisfactory.

At the Conduffur Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1467. 3s. 7d.; copper and tin ores sold, 2520. 5s. 3d. = 2666. 8s. 10d.—By labour cost, April and May, 1515. 19s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 337. 2s. 7d.; lord's dues (1-20th), 126. 0s. 3d.; by dividend, 512. leaving balance in hand, 175. 6s. 11d. A dividend of 2½ per share was declared. Capt. Nicholas Vivian reports the back of the 90 fm. level as being worked on tribute at 6s. in 17. The 70 was worth 25½ to 30½ per fm. The course of ore discovered in the back of the 80 continued very good; upwards of 100 tons were expected to be sampled by next sampling day, and it is hoped it may turn out an important discovery. The 30 fm. level west, on Llandower lode, was productive, worth 12½ per fm. Hopes are now entertained that dividends of 2½ per share every two months will be declared for the remainder of the year.

At the Merilyn Mine bi-monthly meeting, the accounts showed—April and May ore sold, May 12 and June 10, 23700.—April cost, 4492. 15s. 10d.; May, 411. 10s. 4d.; royalty, 237. showing a profit of 1271. 13s. 10d. The expenditure and receipts were—Balance from last account, 738. 2s. 3d.; received for ore sold to 12th May, 2240. 5s.—2978. 7s.—Paid, April labour cost, 389. 18s. 3d.; May, 357. 15s. 10d.; royalty, 237. dividends, 975. 16s.; merchants' bills, 102. 0s. 11d.; leaving a balance in hand of 915. 16s. 10d., which, with for 100 tons of ore receivable on the 8th of July (1851), shows 2100. 16s. assets, against merchants' bills to pay, 125. 19s. 5d.; dividends, 62. 12s.; leaving balance of assets, 1912. 4s. 7d. A dividend of 5s. per share was declared. The engine shaft is down 8 fms. under the 36; they are expecting to reach a 46 in the course of next month; in sinking, several cross branches have been intersected, with large fissures in the rock, very much disordering the lode. The 36 east has been driven 11½ fms., and the lode yielding about 1 ton of lead per fm., worth 15½ per fm.; west, 20½. At Garden's shaft the lode is worth 30½ per fm., and in a beautiful channel of ground. The stopes in the back of the 16 are worth 80½ per fm.; in the back of the 15, about 40½; in the back of the 26, 20½ per fm. The present returns and dividends can be fully maintained, and probably a bonus occasionally paid.

At the Tyn-y-berth Slate Quarry meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a balance of 5076. 1s. 7d. in favour of the company. The report was considered to be highly satisfactory, the profits on the present raisings being nearly 100 per cent. Great praise was considered due to Mr. Joseph, the purser, for the excellent manner in which the operations had hitherto been conducted.

At Wheal Harriett meeting, on Wednesday (James Reid, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 12½. 6s. 1d. The captain reported that—

The engine shaft continued to be sunk vertically, set to-day to sink for 25½ per fathom, and we expect to be down to the 50 fm. level by next setting day; when accomplished, we shall drive to cut the north and south lodes. We have set to drive east of the sump winze, on a lode that will yield 5 tons per fm., at 10½ for driving; and, judging from the ore gone down in the 40 fm. level above it, we calculate upon a good lode. The rise in the 40 yields about 5 tons per fm., set at 10½. In the 40, driving north on the cross-course, we have not discovered any lode as yet, set at 5½ per fm. The lode in the 30 east, on north lode, is not looking as well to-day as for the last month; however, we think it will again improve ere long. The ground in the 30 cross-cut north is a little harder, set at 6½ per fm. The branch east of this cross-cut continues to improve, set a fathom at 7½, and it will yield about 5½ worth of copper ore at present. I have before told you that the ground is expensive for driving, which makes our progress slow; still, during the last two months, we have discovered some good ore ground, and purpose sampling every two months; it may be premature to name the quantity, yet I think we may reasonably calculate upon 30 tons. The ore sold on Thursday last fetched about the price I had stated.

The report and accounts were adopted, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share made. The chairman said the statement laid before the adventurers must be highly pleasing, considering the miserable condition the company was in at Christmas: now, there was not a single debt outstanding, and the mine improving monthly in value; and he had no doubt, judging from the discoveries made, this call would be the last the adventurers would have to meet. The specimens produced were from the different lodes, and the character of the ore was much improved; he considered the undertaking very satisfactory.

The Callington Mines Company have just completed their accounts for three months, ending with March, for the forthcoming quarterly meeting on Wednesday next, the 30th inst.:

Balance from last account	£2443 11 7
January cost, 889. 12s. 6d.; Kelly Bray, 120. 12s. 8d.	1010 5 2
February cost, 600. 12s. 7d.; Kelly Bray, 97. 12s. 1d.	907 4 8
March cost, 860. 7s. 7d.; Kelly Bray, 133. 2s. 10d.	993 17 6
Interests and discounts	13 2 6
Directors' attendances, 37. 10s.; London management, 25.; auditors, 21.	53 10 0
Total	£2451 11 4

January returns of lead ore £548 0 8 |

February ditto	530 10 9
March ditto	453 1 9
Copper ores from Kelly Bray	436 10 3
Thirty-first instalment	1000 0 0
Balance to next account	2483 7 11

Total £2451 11 4 |

March substat £57 10s. |

At Langford and Baring United Mines meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 224. 4s. 10d.; received for ores sold, 330. 9s. 7d.; calls, 636. 7s. 6d. = 989. 1s. 11d.—By paid balance, Feb. costs, 88. 8s.; secretary's salary, &c., 14. 13s. 2d.; auditor's, 10. 10s.; March cost, 119. 16s. 8d.; April, 126. 2s. 3d.; Nicholls and Co. on account, 200.; discount, 1. 12s. 3d.; loan repaid, 250.; sundry payments, 114. 3s.; leaving balance to next account, 63. 17s. 7d. The assets were: Call in arrears since October, 36. 5s.; ditto since March, 79. 1s. 5s.; ore at grass, estimated worth 140. = 1031. 7s. 7d.—Liabilities: Bills due, 346. 8s.; May cost, 157. 6s. 9d.; June and July, 300.; leaving balance, 227. 12s. 10d. The shares in arrears will be forfeited, unless paid on within 14 days. Dr. Sergeant's services were dispensed with, and Mr. A. Spurr added to the committee. The engine shaft is down 18 fms. 4 ft. below adit. The lode which extends from Langford's shaft, the eastern boundary, to 10 fathoms west of Malachi's, the extent of the western workings, is 100 fms. in length—a fine lode, from 4 to 7 ft. wide, containing silver, gossan, and lead, and the copper all saving work. Dressing is progressing in regular order. Some of the castings for the crusher have been received, and as soon as completed returns will increase.

At Bryn-Arian Mine bi-monthly meeting, held yesterday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 17. 15s. 3d.; call, 595. = 612. 15s. 3d.—To paid March cost, 183. 13s. 9d.; April, 164. 1s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 52. 1s. 6d.; due on J. Brown's shares forfeited, 5.; petty cash, 11. 10s. 6d.; leaving balance to next account, 206. 8s. 5d., which consists of cash, 104. 18s. 5d.; arrears of calls due, 101. 10s. The accounts were passed. The report complained of the long drought, by which means only 12 tons were dressed. They have not yet found the lode in the 30, but are prosecuting the mine in depth with all vigour, and doing considerable work. The committee were unanimously re-appointed.

At Cefn Gwyn quarterly meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed—Call 339. 10s. 6d.—Balance last account, 7. 13s. 9d.; March cost, 50. 18s. 4d.; April, 60. 15s. 10d.; May, 72. 11s. 1d.; London management, 12. 0s. 6d.; leaving balance to next account, 135. 11s.—being cash in hand, 60. 11s.; arrears of call due, 75., of which Mr. Walter stood for 45. All shares in arrears were forfeited, unless redeemed in a given time. Mr. Joseph's salary was fixed at 6. 6s. per month. The engine-shaft is down 3 fathoms below the 10 fm. level, lode 7 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The shaft has been retarded in sinking, owing to want of surface water; but this has been provided for the future. The 10 east has been extended 12 fms., yielding from 8 to 10 cwt. of ore per fm.; but as it is so shallow, the men have been removed to the shaft, which will now be sunk with all speed by nine men, and develop the mine in depth at a reduced monthly expenditure.

At Lydford Consols two-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Calls, 3792.; interest and discount, 10. 8s.; sundry receipts, 6. 10s.—3808. 18s.; working cost and materials, 2732. 19s. 8d.; purchase of sets, materials, and preliminary expenses, 57. 15s.; office expenses and management, 97. 19s.; legal expenses, 11. 17s. 10d.; printing and stationery, 17. 1s. 10d.; interest, 4s. 5d.; leaving balance, 378. 0s. 3d.—The balance of assets over liabilities was 376. 10s. 11s. There are about 5 tons of ore at surface, valued at 12½ per ton, and ore in greater or less quantities is apparent in every place now working. A call of 1s. per share was made. [The reports will be given in our next Journal.]

A call of 1s. per share was made on Bargilly Mine adventurers.

At the Black Craig Mines adjourned general meeting, on the 10th inst., a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Mr. R. Sanders was appointed secretary, Mr. John Watson having resigned.

At Wheal Robins quarterly meeting, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 131. 17s. 3d.; calls received, 367. 15s.—499. 12s. 3d.—March labour cost, 113. 5s. 9d.; April, 146. 13s. 5d.; May, 148. 0s. 8d.; leaving a balance to next account of 91. 12s. 5d.; add arrears of calls due, 211., makes assets, 302. 12s. 5d.—The liabilities are 266. 19s. 6d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, and a special meeting will be called for the purpose of forfeiting all shares then in arrears. The shaft is cleared and repaired to the 30 fm. level, and they are busily engaged clearing it to the 50. The stamps has gone to work on the tinstuff, and from the large extent of the sett they expect to have a lasting and productive mine.

At the Sidney Godolphin meeting, on the 9th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 600. 14s. 10½.; labour cost for four months, to end March, 1017. 9s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 215. 9s.; lord's dues (1-18th), 41. 11s. 10d. = 1875. 5s. 2d.—Ores sold, 745. 13s. 10d.; calls, 578. 10s.; sundries, 8. 3s. 9d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 539. 17s. 7d. A call of 10s. per share was made, and a sum of 2s. 6d. per share is to be paid on transfer of shares, to be applied towards the labourers' club. The returns for the ensuing four months are estimated to exceed 10000, the April produce having realised 350. 0s. 7d.

At the Tywardreath meeting, on Saturday, the accounts showed—Four months cost to end of April, 925. 13s.; arrears of call, 11.; balance to end Dec., 1400. 19s. 3d.—2377. 12s. 3d.—By calls received, 2137.; leaving balance to next account, 200. 12s. 3d.—Arrears of call unpaid, 423. Proceedings were ordered to be taken against parties in arrears, and a call of 2½ per share was made.

Mr. John Watson having resigned the office of secretary to East Black Craig and Bargilly Mines, Mr. R. Sanders, of Old Jewry-chambers, has been appointed secretary for both mines.

We are informed that Messrs. Field, Thomas, and Stride, have made terms for working with vigour the Havm and Hanfwich Mines, near to Aberystwith

The engine was set to work at Henneock Mine, near Exeter, on Thursday, in the presence of R. S. Gard, Esq., and John Pollett, Esq. (brother to the late Sir William), &c. The engine and machinery went off well. Great credit is due to Messrs. Nicholls and Williams, of Tavistock, for their activity in its erection, and the excellent manner in which it was completed. The first sampling will be 50 tons, and, doubtless, an increase monthly will take place. Several ends produce from 3½ to 4½ tons to the fathom.

South Henneock (adjoining Henneock) is upon the same lodes, with every similar characteristic; large stones of fine quality ore are at surface; the shaft is sinking on the lode, and when down regular samplings will take place.

At Wheal Crebor, the lode in the winze going down from the 12 to the 24 is worth 40l. per fm. The stopes west of the cross-course, in the adit, have been suspended until the winze has been communicated with the 12, when two pitches can be let at a low tribute in this part of the mine. The courses of ore in the 12 are improving as they go down, and will very shortly be met with in the deeper levels. About 45 tons of good ore have been sampled this week.

At East Birch Tor, the workmen are busily engaged in putting the stamps in good working order, the tributaries being in readiness to stamp their work. The new engine-shaft is expected to be completed to the adit in the course of two months. There is a fine bunch of tin gone down in the bottom of the adit.

At Goginan, the lode in the adit east is from 8 to 9 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the lode in Taylor's shaft, 1 ton; the south lode, ½ ton per fm. About 40 tons will be shortly sampled.

At Cefn Bruno, they expect to hole the deep adit level to the western shaft very shortly. The lode in the end is 5 feet wide, good stones of ore. In the upper adit west, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth ½ ton per fm.; below, 1½ ton per fm.; the winze east, 1 ton; and the stopes over the 24, about 1½ ton per fm.

At Trelyon Consols, the 42 east is worth 6l. per fm.; west, 5l.; the 32 west, 12l.; the rise in the back, 20l. per fm. A considerable extent of tin ground is already opened. The engineer is getting on rapidly with the engine.

At Wheal Surprise, they have erected a wheel 30 feet diameter and 4 feet breast, to give the mine a fair trial below adit, about a month hence. At present, the operations are confined to exploring in the adit level, on the backs of the lodes, the adit being 11 fathoms from surface, and a shaft down towards it, expecting to hole in a fortnight. A large lode 25 ft. wide has been cut through, composed of strong capel and munde, spotted with copper ore, north of shaft. The three other lodes are to the south.

At Wheal Tremayne, in the 93 east a flock has heaved the lode south. In the 83, Allen's branch east is worth 10l. per fm.; the 73 east, 9l.; the 83 west, on a north branch, 10l.; Allen's shaft, sinking below, 8l.; the 63 east, on Allen's branch, 16l.; the winze below, 8l. At Painter's flat rod shaft, the stopes in the back and bottom of the 57 are worth 8l. per fm.; in the bottom of the 50 the stopes and winze are worth 6l. At Laurie's shaft, on Wallis's lode, in the 40 west, the stopes in the back are worth 4l. per fm. The tribute department is looking well.

At Butterdon, the end south in the 50 is 3 feet wide, ore throughout, the backs likely to come away at a fair tribute. The end north is 2 ft. wide, interspersed with lead, and has a promising appearance.

At Llwynmales, the 24 east is yielding 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm., with most favourable indications. The 14 west is 12 ft. wide, and on the north part of the lode yielding 8 cwt. of ore per fm. Oliver's winze, sinking below, ½ ton.

At East Daren, the lode in Taylor's shaft, 9½ fms. below the 20, is turning out 1 ton of ore per fm.; the ends east and west in the 20 are yielding 2 tons each. During the last five weeks, 58 tons of ore have been broken; altogether, they have 140 tons under process of dressing.

At Clive Mine, in the 20 fm. level, the lode is worth for lead ore 35l. per fathom; and by the time the crusher is ready, they expect to raise at least 100 tons a month from east and west, north and south. The lode in the deep adit is improving daily; the ground is congenial for lead, expecting to cut a good course of ore daily. The concern is said to be likely to become at a very early period one of the dividend-paying mines.

At Wheal Victoria, the operations progress very satisfactorily. The shaft is now down about 33 fms. This is regarded as a sound and bona fide undertaking, the object being to work the mine in a legitimate way, by sinking to a proper depth before cutting the lodes, rather than spend money and time in shallow workings, which might tend to excite speculation in the shares, but which could not reasonably be expected to be profitably productive.

At Prince Albert Consols, the lode in the west end is from 5 to 6 ft. wide—good saving work. In the backs east, the lode is large and tinny. A considerable quantity of water is issuing from the north and south cross cuts, which indicates a near approach to the lodes. The engine, stamps, &c., will be in course of working next week.

At Georgia Consols, the shafts are progressing favourably. They expect to cut Cole's lode, in the 42, next week; north of Oamney's, they have good prospects on Miah's lode. At South Georgia, the lode is good for tin; and the ends are producing good stuff.

At Portkellis United Mines, the lode in the 24 west is worth 8s. a bushel; east, 6s., and no south wall yet. The winze below is yielding excellent stamping work. The western winze on the north lode is not sinking, in consequence of water. On the eastern lode, in the 24, the lode is worth 5s. a bushel; west, it is 9 in. wide, very rich; in the rise the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 6s. per bushel. When the various winzes are down, the produce will increase.

At the Halamanning and Croft Gathal Mines, they are working some pitches between Cock's and cross cut shafts. At Birch's shaft, on Bulley lode, the 28 is driving east and west; the lodes in both ends are very productive. The back of the 20 west will set at a low tribute. The winze from the 30 to the 40, east of eastern Park shaft, is holed, and is now sinking deeper on a splendid lode. The 40 east is turning out 2 tons of rich ore per fm.; the end at Buzzo's is looking well, and yielding large quantities of ore. The crusher will go to work next week; 70 tons of ore are on the floors, and the steam whim will be ready in a fortnight.

At Unity Consols, the lode in the 70 east is 2 ft. wide, saving work for tin; west, 8l. per fm. for tin; the stopes in the back, 5l.; the stopes in the back of the 60 east and west, 5l. per fathom for tin; the 50, east of Buckley's, is 1½ ft. wide, yielding saving work for tin; in the 40, east of Unity shaft, the lode is worth 4l. per fm. for tin; the 30, west of Gray's, is producing good work for tin. At Kenworthy's shaft, in Lamb, they have cut Hampton's lode in the 40 east 2 ft. wide, 6 in. good for tin, worth 6 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks, and some good copper ore; west, the lode is turning out 2 tons of copper ore per fm. At Kitty, in the 50 west the lode is worth 4l. per fm. for copper ore. All the pitches in the three mines are looking as well as last reported, and progress making very satisfactorily.

At Devon Burra Burra, the lode recently cut in the brake in the 10 fathom level has been driven on westward about 2 fms.; the lode is still improving, and carries a fine leader of ore, very rich in quality, and remarkably yellow. The north brake lode is being driven on east and west at 30s. per fm., and will soon be extended underneath the bunches of ore seen in the adit level. Very rich ore has gone down in the bottom of the shaft on the Gate-post lode, and the necessary machinery will be immediately erected, for the purpose of more fully developing this extraordinary lode.

At Callington Mines, the lode in the 70 west, on the south part of Kelly Bray, has improved in size and quality. The stopes in the back of the level have also improved.

At Caradon Wood, the shaft is down about 29 fms. under the adit, and in about three weeks the agent expects to be in course of driving on the main lode, and also shortly to cut some of the other lodes, anticipating to report some good discoveries in a short time. The mine is situated in one of the richest mineral districts in Cornwall, and the lodes are considered very fine.

The Wheal Providence Silver-lead and Copper Mine, plant and machinery (including a 40-in. cylinder steam-engine), are announced for sale by Messrs. Chinnock and Galsworthy, of Regent-street, under an order of Master Blunt, in accordance with the Joint-Stock Companies' Winding-up Act.

A numerous meeting of the parties interested in the winding up of the affairs of the Pennant and Craigwen Mining Company, was held on Tuesday, before Master Tinnay: the unopposed list, however, was only proceeded with. It is understood that some fierce opposition will be offered by persons represented by the solicitors to the Mint, Messrs. Bush and Mullens, in consequence of some of the original holders having constituted mere men of straw their transferees.

A meeting of the Banwen Iron Company was held yesterday before Master Blunt. Mr. Bristow, the solicitor for the official manager (Mr. Adron), stated that Mr. Pottinger Harris, the late secretary, had, as the agent of other parties, offered 2300l. for the property of the company, clear of rent, to the 24th of June. Dr. Barnett offered opposition to anything which proceeded from Mr. Harris; but the Master, considering Dr. Barnett's objection a personal one, allowed a month's time for the arrangement to be completed, subject to his approval of the parties represented by Mr. Harris.

We are glad to record the successful progress of the Arnagloough Lead Mines, in the county of Monaghan, about three miles from Castleblaney—another instance of successful mining operations in Ireland. From 50 to 80 persons are employed, and in three months from the commencement of the present working (in Nov. last) about 190 tons of ore were shipped to Wales: 60 to us have since been raised, and another cargo is preparing, which will soon be ready. The prices obtained are from 8l. to 11l. per ton. The facilities for the transfer of the ore by rail to the shipping place and the supply of fuel are great, labour is cheap, and the undertaking appears highly promising to all concerned. The principal shaft is down 16 fms., and 20 tons can be raised weekly. The net profits in six months, ended 1st May, have reached 1200l., which will be immediately divided, and equally good dividends are fully expected in future. The effect of employment in the neighbourhood is very conspicuous. The locality is within a very short distance of the scene of the murder of Mr. Bateson, the agent of Lord Templemore, in Dec. last, and previous to operations being commenced nightly meetings of idle and disorderly persons took place, where now, from employment and remuneration, all is peace and happiness. The Wicklow Copper Company are likely to be successful in their trial for lead on the estate of Col. Lewis, under the direction of Mr. George Wright.

During the week business has been done in Wheal Buller, Wheal Bass, South Tolgus, Merilyn, Bedford United, South Tamar, West Providence, United Mines, Tamar Consols, Alfred Consols, Holmbush, Trellawny, Tincroft, Vale of Towy, Cubert, Cook's Kitchen, Clive, Harriet, Kilbricken, Great Bryn, Cefn Gwyn, East Tamar, Wheal Uny, Trevelyan West Wheal Alfred, Sydney, Orsedd, North Vale of Towy, South Treavean, Wheal Robins, Wheal Fortune (Sticklepath), Exmoor Eliza, Sidney Godolphin, Duke of Cornwall, Beacon, West Polgoth, Bryn-Arian, Victoria, East Russell, Wheal Crebor, Lydford, Union Tin, Wood, Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow Copper.

In Foreign Mines, transactions have taken place in Cobre, Copiapo, Santiago, United Mexican, and St. John del Rey; also in Linares, at 2l. per share, and Anglo-Mexican Mint at 23l.

The Alten Mining Company have received advices to the 1st June. The produce of copper ore for May was 152 tons, equal to 8 tons and 1-7th of fine copper. Raipais is still under water. No material alteration in any other part of the concern. [The report is inserted in another column.]

The report from the Baden Mines, as published in our columns, is very encouraging.

The Copiapo Mining Company have received advices to the 26th April. The Checo Copper Mine is working on a very limited scale, native labourers being extremely scarce. Superior ore was being raised from the backs of the 12, 20, and 30 fathom levels. At La Compania, little ore has been raised for the month. In a winze sinking on the south lode, they have a good course of yellow ore 2 ft. wide. At La Reina, the lode in sinking under the 20 is 4 ft. wide, with a leader on the north wall of 1 ft. of very superior class ore, much water issuing therefrom. In the winze from the upper level the lode is large, and yielding a fair quantity of ore. At San Augustin, they are progressing favourably. The lode in the new shaft, for 2 ft. wide, is very good ore. The 12 has a leader from 10 to 12 inches of good ore. The lode in the bottom of the level is large and ore throughout. The stopes in the back of the adit, 12 and 20, are yielding pretty well. San Carlos is progressing downwards most favourably. The total produce of copper ore for March amounts to 67 tons, which is an increase of 16 tons on the preceding month. At Al Fin Hallada Silver Mine, they are looking exceedingly well. The lode in the winze below the 30 is 3 ft. wide, a beautiful quartz, interspersed with white silver, and rich deposits of ruby and arsenical ore. The 30 north and south are of the same character as the winze. From the backs they are raising a fair quantity of average quality ore. Mercedias never looked better. In sinking below the 25, the lode is 9 in. wide, giving a small portion of silver. Altogether, the mines are progressing more favourably, especially for copper, than for a considerable period. At Margarita and Solitario, an early improvement is most confidently entertained.

The Linares Mining Company have received advices to the 12th inst., from Mr. H. Thomas. Ore weighed in, 71½ tons: total in stock, 289½ tons. Pig-lead smelted, 35½ tons: total in stock, 567½ tons. The 65, east of Santa Ventura winze, is yielding above 2 tons of ore per fm.; the 55, west of Buena Ventura winze, 1 ton; east, 1½ ton; the 45, east of Esperanza winze, 2 tons; the 31, east of Shaw's, 1½ ton.

A silver mine has been discovered in Southern Illinois. The market for the gold mining shares has maintained an improved appearance—the favourable advices received by the Nouveau Monde Gold Mining Company having drawn public attention more prominently into this market. The inquiries have been numerous, and the business altogether of an improved character, although the feeling during the last two days has been scarcely so strong as it was earlier in the week. It is probable also that the market has been sympathetically affected by the upward movement of other departments of the Stock Exchange. The arrivals of gold from Australia during the week have again been large—a circumstance which should naturally stimulate inquiries in the colonial undertakings. The Carsons Creek deputation had arrived at San Francisco on the 10th May, and were about to proceed to the mines as early as circumstances would admit of. The latest quotations are—Agua Fria, ½ to ¾ prem.; Anglo-Californian, ½ to ¾ prem.; Australasian, ¾ to 1½ prem.; Australian Freehold, ¾ to 1½ dis.; Ave Maria, ¾ to 1½ dis.; British Australian Gold, ¾ to 1½ dis.; Carsons Creek, par to ½ prem.; Colonial Gold, ¾ to 1½ prem.; Golden Mountain, ¾ to 1½ dis.; Lake Bathurst, ¾ to 1½ dis.; Liberty 1 to 1½ prem.; London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing Company, ¾ to 1½ dis.; New Granada, ¾ to 1½ dis.; West Granada or Vegegas Gold and Silver Mining Company, ¾ to 1½ prem.; Nouveau Monde, ¾ to 1½ prem.; Port Philip, ¾ to 1½ prem.; Quartz Rock, ¾ to 1½ dis.; West Mariposa, ¾ to 1½ dis.; Australian Consols, ¾ dis. to par; Melbourne, par to ½ prem.; Royal Australian, par to ½ prem.; Yuba River, ¾ to 1½ prem.; Britannia, ½ dis. to par.

Baden Baden ruled from par to ½ prem.; Glenaulin, ½ to ¾ prem. English and Australian Copper ruled at 1 to ¾ dis. Crystal Palace shares were more in favour, being at ½ to ¾ prem. The shares of the National Patent Steam Fuel Company have been dealt in at ½ prem. for the settlement.

Respecting gold mining companies, we are glad to notice that the first projected amalgamation has been approved by the respective proprietors of the Devon and Cornwall Miners' and the London and Sydney. Such organisation must benefit each; and we should not be surprised to hear of several fusions of a like character, in cases where the capital is not fully subscribed. A report of the London and Sydney meeting yesterday will be found in another column.

The Megantic Mining Company have sent out two experienced captains, with sufficient staff, to examine and report upon their property—the result of which will duly appear in our columns.

The managers of the Nouveau Monde Company intend, as soon as the ratification of the contract with the Merced Gold Mining Company arrives, to publish, for the information of those concerned, a pamphlet, containing a report drawn up by a committee of the Merced Mining Company, who investigated that company's affairs in February last, accompanied by such further reports as their agents may send, together with the terms of the contract entered into with the Merced Company.

The Colonial Gold Company has taken premises on the banks of the Thames at Rotherhithe, which have already upon them erections suitable for the purposes of the company, so that operations for the reduction of gold and other ores will be commenced in the course of a short time. Besides the staff of officers which left England for Sydney in Feb. last, it appears that others have been sent to Port Philip, and that a large quantity of machinery is about to be forwarded. The company has also transmitted to Australia the 50,000l. in specie, besides credits to a larger amount, for the purchase of gold and gold quartz; the latter for reduction at their works in London.

Advices from Lake Superior announce the discovery of an extensive coal bed in the vicinity of Anso Bay, which had caused great excitement—the discovery being of the greatest importance, as the wealth of this district in copper, iron, and plumbago is immense. We have frequently drawn attention to the vast discoveries of these metals made here from time to time, which cannot fail, at no remote period, to exercise a most important influence on the supplies of the world. Should the coal prove plentiful, and of good quality, the operations of the smelting-works, which American enterprise is already establishing at various points, will be materially facilitated. From a brief notification in a Montreal paper, we gather that this North American copper may shortly be expected to come prominently into the English market: it is there stated that a cargo of copper ore had actually reached Montreal from the mines, and would be shipped at once to Swansea. This importation will be regarded with much interest.

A large quantity of copper has just been purchased of the Russian Government by an eminent mercantile firm for shipment to France.

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LEAD ORES

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS FOXDALE LEAD ORE.	
Douglas, Isle of Man, 19th June.	
Walker, Parker, and Co. (purchasers).....	£11 8 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	11 5 0
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	11 2 6
Tamar Smelting Company.....	10 14 6
Mather and Co.	10 10 0
W. J. Cookson and Co.	10 7 0
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	10 5 0
T. Somers 10 0 0	
J. P. Eytton 9 8 0	

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 108 TONS GLENMALLER LEAD ORE.	
Wicklow, 23d June.	
J. P. Eytton (purchasers).....	£10 13 6
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	10 8 6
Walker, Parker, and Co.	9 9 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	9 1 6
Thomas Somers.....	9 0 0

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 21st June.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Frongoch.....	80.....	£11 2 0.....	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Grangeoch.....	30.....	10 11 6.....	ditto
Cwmystwith.....	80.....	11 2 0.....	ditto
Nanticoch.....	30.....	10 7 0.....	ditto
Cwm Eridia.....	30.....	14 9 0.....	ditto

Ticketings at the King's Head Hotel, Holywell, 24th June.	
Pantymwyn.....	25.....£10 5 6
Pen-yr-henblas.....	21.....11 1 0
Westminster.....	50.....11 7 6
ditto.....	45.....11 8 0
ditto.....	11 10 0
Jamaica.....	30.....9 3 0
Maeysafn.....	20.....11 7 6
ditto.....	25.....14 4 6
ditto.....	11 11 6
ditto.....	12.....11 3 6
ditto.....	10.....10 15 0
ditto.....	39.....16 8 0
ditto.....	12.....12 17 6
ditto.....	10.....11 5 6
ditto.....	20.....£12 1 6
Horodshot.....	55.....£12 1 0
Great Wheal Rose.....	44.....14 9 6
ditto.....	34.....14 10 0
ditto.....	23.....13 10 0
ditto.....	12.....12 8 6
ditto.....	6.....7 5 6

BLACK TIN	
Mines.	Tons. Price per Ton. Purchasers.
Ris Hill.....	14.....£53 0 0
ditto.....	4.....50 10 0
ditto.....	2.....44 0 0
MINE.	
Tons. c. q. lbs.	Price per Ton. Purchasers.
Wheal Trevelyan.....	3 13 0 16.....£34 0 0
ditto.....	0 5 3 13.....50 10 0
Total quantity, 3 tons 19 cwt. 0 q. 1 lb.; amount of money, £212 5s. 6d.	

COPPER ORES.	
Sampled June 2, and Sold at Swansea, June 22.	
Mines.	Tons. Prod. Price.
Cuba.....	100.....17½.....£15 7 6
ditto.....	90.....17½.....15 8 6
ditto.....	82.....17½.....15 9 6
ditto.....	80.....17½.....15 10 6
ditto.....	71.....22½.....20 19 6
ditto.....	69.....22½.....20 10 6
ditto.....	63.....22½.....20 17 6
ditto.....	39.....23½.....21 6 6
ditto.....	92.....14½.....13 7 6
ditto.....	77.....14½.....13 11 6
ditto.....	68.....14½.....13 8 6
ditto.....	53.....22½.....21 0 6
ditto.....	44.....24.....21 9 6
ditto.....	41.....22½.....20 19 6
Mines.	
Tons.	Prod. Price.
Cobre.....	31.....23½.....£22 4 6
ditto.....	15.....18½.....17 7 6
ditto.....	14.....65½.....63 5 0
ditto.....	95.....10½.....10 2 0
ditto.....	90.....10½.....9 16 0
ditto.....	80.....10½.....9 16 0
ditto.....	78.....10½.....9 16 0
ditto.....	31.....4½.....3 18 0
ditto.....	28.....10½.....9 10 0
ditto.....	52.....4½.....3 11 6
ditto.....	22.....3½.....2 15 0
ditto.....	1.....18.....15 15 0
ditto.....	17.....9½.....8 13 6
ditto.....	7.....24½.....22 12 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.	
Cuba.....	896.....£10530 14 0
Cobre.....	435.....7981 13 0
Berehaven.....	402.....3728 16 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.	
English Copper Company.....	29.....£781 15 0
Freeman and Company.....	109.....1541 9 0
Grenfell and Sons.....	237.....3148 18 6
Sims, Williams, and Company.....	284.....3974 1 9
Vivian and Sons.....	333.....4736 3 6
Williams, Foster, and Company.....	251.....1537 10 0
Mines Royal Company.....	100.....1118 19 3
English and Australian Company.....	51.....2470 14 0
Low's Patent Company.....	128.....
Total.....	1532.....£22,809 3 0

Copper Ores for Sale July 13.—Cobre, 430—Knockmation, 370—Berehaven, 250—Baltimore, 50—Molland, 34—Lackamore, 18—Dylliffe, 15—Wallah Wallah, 11—Vine Slag, 10—Australian, 1.—Total, 1224 tons.

AVERAGES.	
Produce.	Price. Standard.
British.....	99.....£8 11 6.....£114 18 6
Foreign.....	19.....17 19 0.....103 12 6
Sale.....	161.....£14 17 6.....£105 15 6
Totals—British 501; Foreign, 1031=1532 tons (21-cwts.)	

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.	
Produce.	Price. Standard.
British.....	94.....£8 3 0.....£113 18 6
Foreign.....	21½.....19 6 0.....101 13 6
Sale.....	17½.....£15 15 0.....£103 15 0
Totals—British, 482; Foreign, 1008=1490 tons (21-cwts.)	

COPPER ORES.

Sampled June 9, and Sold at Lenderyon's Hotel, Truro, June 24.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
United Mines	108	£6 17 6	Par Consols	83	£6 16 0
ditto	85	7 6 6	ditto	71	5 6 6
ditto	78	4 7 0	ditto	66	6 4 4
ditto	64	5 17 0	South Tolgus	74	5 3 0
ditto	54	4 6 0	ditto	73	6 10 0
ditto	53	4 11 0	ditto	36	16 3 6
ditto	50	2 1 6	ditto	13	2 15 6
ditto	49	5 16 6	Wheal Comfort ...	67	3 1 6
ditto	45	3 3 0	ditto	56	2 9 6
ditto	33	4 4 0	ditto	51	2 17 0
ditto	29	9 1 0	Creag Braws	78	5 13 0
Tresavean	97	2 19 6	ditto	56	4 6 0
ditto	74	3 1 6	ditto	34	5 3 0
ditto	63	2 9 6	Treleigh Consols..	32	6 10 6
ditto	47	4 15 6	ditto	29	3 6 6
ditto	45	4 15 6	ditto	18	13 15 6
ditto	33	3 4 6	West Wh. Jewel ...	27	5 5 6
ditto	14	3 14 6	ditto	24	12 9 6
ditto	13	2 11 0	West Wh. Damsel..	33	5 10 6
North Barrier ..	44	1 3 0	ditto	17	7 13 0
South Carden....	70	7 16 0	Gonemena	49	8 3 0
ditto	68	7 16 0	South Wh. Buller ..	4	5 6 6
ditto	60	10 17 6	West Trethellan ..	33	2 7 0
ditto	62	10 14 0	North Downs	29	5 5 6
ditto	25	4 18 6			

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—Director, Mr. R. WAB-
BELL. MONDAY, 26th of June, and during the week, unparalleled attraction—
GRAND CORONATION FETE—A GRAND CONCERT, with new Programmes—Choir
of Madrigalists—Engagement of M. Jongsman, the celebrated Belgian Buffo—Elton
Martini, from the San Carlos—New Ballet, ZELITA, THE MAID OF CALABRIA,
with Mlle. Pierni, Moss, Honore, and M. Vaudrin—Grand Calabrian Festival Hunt,
with Living Female Models—Arian's Orchestra and Dean's Military Band—Dioramas of
the Arctic Regions and the Lake of Lucerne—the great picture of the Piazza de Toros,
at Madrid—New Tableau, the "Presentation of Shakspeare to Queen Elizabeth at Hamp-
ton Court," and the "Death of John Hampton at Chaiworth Field," painted by Dalby.
Double display of Fireworks by Mr. Cotton.—Doors open at Eight o'clock.
Admission, Half-a-Crown.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- G. P.—We do not think the qualifications named should induce any young man to go to Australia, as there are no manufactures of the kind requiring his services. If he feels disposed to rough it for a few years, there are plenty of chances for success, and eventually something professional might turn up as the country settles down.
- J. J. (Wigan).—For the address required write to the company's offices. The fuel of the kind now most in use is, we believe, Warlich's, Wood's, and Parkinson's of Newcastle.
- ST. AGNES BRACON.—The price was forwarded to us with some others, and so was taken, without suspicion as to its genuineness. The name of our authority can be had on application, but we are quite unable to afford any information as to the workings at the mine, or the real value of the shares. A Young Adventurer should seek the person from whom he purchased, and ascertain from him "what chance he may have of a return for his outlay."
- WORTHING MINE.—The name of Mr. Adam Murray was inadvertently inserted last week; it should have been Mr. Arthur Dean.
- E. H. (Moorwearmouth).—We have already so fully described the improved safety lamp, and from which our readers can well understand its principles, that further comment at present would be superfluous. We have so much claim on our space, that it is impossible to insert the several communications; nor is a private misunderstanding between the parties mentioned of sufficient public importance. If our correspondent requires a wood cut, it will be more satisfactory to get the drawing completed under his own inspection.
- S. P.—Information respecting Wheel Brewer can be obtained of Capt. W. Richards, Bank-house, Redruth.
- DEVON BURRA BURRA.—The letter of one of the lessees, in reply to L., of Madrid, reached us too late for insertion last week. We are requested to state, that the lessees hold nine-tenths of the mine, and have not offered shares, or sold any, except on direct application, and that a full answer may be found in the columns of the Journal to all the other inquiries of L., both as to the quality of the ore, in the numerous assays given, and as to other matters in the authenticated reports, all of which L. has read—the lessees choose to keep it a private adventure, and believe L.'s object to be to purchase shares at a cheaper rate.
- TICKETING PAPER.—C. B. D. is thanked for his communication. We were led into the error by the Ticketing Paper on Saturday morning, which stated the produce to be only 8; and as we go to press immediately, and our paper is out in an hour after, the error was not detected in time. Of course, the produce should have been stated 8½.
- A Shareholder in Kenmare had better apply to the secretary in Moorgate-street, as to the probability of a dividend next month, or "when likely to do so."
- A Shareholder (Birmingham).—Although the applications for the shares were over 300,000, not more than 12,000 were allotted, and those only to parties who were personally acquainted with the directors. Among the applicants we are informed there were several well-known "stags," although there can be but little question that numbers of good and sound applications were rejected.
- A Constant Reader.—The quotation of North Trelawny (Linkinghorne) was furnished us by a broker, to whom a note shall be forwarded. Our correspondent must send for his enclosure.
- G. Harries (Leeds).—The principal steam-engine factory in Sweden is situated at Motala, on the Gothia Canal. The cutlery manufactured in that country is of very inferior quality; the chief town where it is made is Eskilstuna.
- A Student (Durham).—The common muffle is about 12 inches long, 6 in. broad inside, in the clear 6½, in height 4½, inside measure, and nearly 5½ in the clear.
- Inquirer (Roche) asks whether the 1000 shares in the Union Tin Mining Company, said to be paid up 1s. each, and quoted as selling at 1s. 10s., are not actually free shares taken by the parties bringing the company before the public; and if so, leaving the holders of the remaining 3000, with 5s. paid—say, 5000. capital, to bear the brunt of the charges, and subject to all the future calls and liabilities. It is further hinted, that without a 40 inch steam engine little good may be expected.
- Inquirer.—The Eym Land Mining Company is divided into 100 shares—42½ has been paid, and they are worth about 75s. to 80s. For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. A. Eadon, Sheffield.
- T. C. S. (Gloucester place).—The term elvan is given by Cornish miners to porphyry, as also to the heterogeneous rocky masses which occur in the granite, or in the clay-slate, deranging their metallic veins or mineral strata; but the term generally indicates a felspar porphyry.
- L. (of Stoke) should apply to the purser of the mine. We have heard nothing as to progress making since the opening feast, and it does appear extraordinary that a mine with 20,000 shares of 3s. each should not report progress.
- A Californian Adventurer (Duke-street).—The project for an amalgamation of the several mines in the Mariposa estate, affected by the vexatious lease question and the disputed titles, could not be effectually carried out without the individual concurrence of each shareholder. Were public meetings of the different companies held to effect this object, though the decision they might arrive at would be in favour of such a scheme, it would not be legal or binding on those who were not present at the meeting, or even those dissenting then; in this case the resolution of the majority would not be binding on the minority. The prospectus was issued on the faith of a certain scheme to be carried out—for this purpose the money was subscribed, and the directors are bound to follow the course then and there laid down for the prosecution of the legitimate pursuit for which they were embodied. Were they to diverge from this, they would be called upon to return each person dissenting from them the amount paid on the shares. We do not allude to premium, but the par price. It is to be hoped that such news will shortly arrive from California as will enable Colonel Fremont to come forward and relieve the anxious shareholders from the painful and dubious position in which they are at present placed, by untoward and unlooked-for circumstances.
- Inquirer.—Coquatrix's lubricator is manufactured by A. Granara, 15, Leicester-place, Leicester-square. A description, with diagram, appeared in the Journal on 12th inst.
- A Miner (Holruth).—The great drainage gallery of the mines of Clausthal, in the Harz, is about 5688 fathoms, or 6½ miles long, and passes upwards of 150 fathoms below the church of Clausthal. Its excavation lasted from the year 1777 till 1800, and cost something approaching to 66,000.
- C. (Stourport).—The information required can be readily obtained by addressing any of the brokers whose announcements appear in our first page.

The MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

The Cost-Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the Mining Journal. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 26, 1852.

* We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that in October last several gentlemen, closely connected with Cornish mining, fully appreciating the zeal and unremitting exertions of Mr. MICHAEL WILLIAMS, of Scorrier House, for the advancement and security of the best interests of the working miner and adventurer, proposed the formation of a committee, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions of limited amount, to enable the mining population to evince their gratitude by the presentation of a memorial, to mark their sense of his disinterested and philanthropic views. This was immediately after Mr. WILLIAMS had come forward in so spirited a manner, and not only saved the Great Consolidated United Mines from suspension, but soon had the satisfaction of declaring a dividend out of actual profits of 50s. per share, leaving a balance of 1721. 6s. 9d. The appeal was nobly responded to, there being among the subscribers upwards of 6000 working miners—a proof of the estimation in which the character of that gentleman is held among them. The amount obtained enabled the committee to procure testimonials as gratifying to the subscribers, as they were worthy Mr. WILLIAMS's acceptance. These consisted of a bust, prepared by Mr. BURNARD, of Truro, and a silver candelabrum, 44 in. high, weighing upwards of 500 ozs., and manufactured by Messrs. HUNT and ROSKELL, of New Bond-street. The case was ornamented by three figures, typifying Commerce, Science, and Industry, the latter of which was a working miner, arrayed in genuine underground clothing—cap on head, candle in cap, his implements by his side, pick in right hand,

a stone of ore in his left, a well-filled kibble, and a coil of safety fuse at his feet—a figure most striking and appropriate. Around the base were the Cornish and Mr. WILLIAMS's arms, and the following inscription:—

TO
MICHAEL WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
OF SCORRIER HOUSE,
AS A TRIBUTE OF ESTEEM,
And in grateful remembrance of his long and valuable services to the
mining interests of Cornwall,
THIS TESTIMONIAL WAS PRESENTED
By his friends and well-wishers, including upwards of
SIX THOUSAND MINING LABOURERS,
On the 22d day of June, 1852.

The bust will be forwarded privately for the acceptance of Mr. WILLIAMS's family, and the presentation of the plate took place in the Town Hall, Truro, after a sumptuous dinner, which was attended most numerously by all the élite of the county. Mr. WILLIAMS, M.P., of Truro, took the chair. After the usual toasts, the chairman proposed the great one of the occasion, and proceeded to the presentation in an eloquent speech. Among other telling observations, he said—"A testimonial, gentlemen, not extracted from the pockets of false or flattering friends—a testimonial that is not squeezed out of the pockets of cringing dependents; neither is it, Sir, a testimonial which has been produced by the strong feelings of political partisanship; but it is the spontaneous offering of a body of men who can appreciate, and, as far as in them lies, can reward merit." Mr. M. WILLIAMS, on rising, was received with the most enthusiastic cheering. He expressed his grateful acknowledgment to the committee for the friendly spirit in which the proposal originated, and to the numerous friends to whom he was indebted for so grateful a tribute. He referred to a long and active life, in which he had been brought into connection probably with nearly all present. He had always endeavoured to keep in view the rights of labour, and had always to the utmost of his ability shielded the labouring miner, and had done his best to promote the interests of Cornwall and of Cornish mines. He then alluded to the cheering prospects of the times; the great plenty of provisions; the fact that the supply of copper and other metals could scarcely meet the demand; and he expressed an opinion, which experience had taught him, that the supply would never be much above or much below the demand. After alluding to the Cornish railways, and some other interesting local topics, Mr. WILLIAMS sat down much cheered. The "tin trade," with "the health of Mr. BOLITHO," "success to Cornish mines," and many other toasts, were drunk; and the conviviality was kept up to a late hour in the evening.

Our Journal of to-day includes the last sales of copper ores for the quarter ending 30th June. With regard to those at Swansea, excepting the last two quarters, it is the smallest, as to tonnage of ore, metal, and amount in money, which has occurred during the past 16 years—being only 9055 tons, and 130,679. 9s.,—the corresponding quarter in June, 1851, was 12,514 tons, amounting to the sum of 147,391. 2s. 6d.; and for the four quarters ending at the same period the tonnage is only 34,398, amount of money 454,072. 8s., against 40,422 tons and 522,590. 0s. 6d. for the four quarters ending with June, 1851. In fact, it is the smallest annual return that we have had to record since June, 1836—a period of 16 years.

To this cause chiefly may we ascribe the present high rate of standard, and price of tough cake copper, sheathing, &c., which may partly be occasioned by the present stagnant operations at the great Burra Burra, and small shipments therefrom for a long period, either of metal or ore, leaving the supply of nearly all the world to be obtained only from the sources we have specified.

On taking a retrospective view of the Cornish ticketings, the tonnage for the quarter just ended is 40,871, against 39,702 for the same period in 1851, being an increase of 1169 tons, caused by the recent introduction of North Basset and several other mines, particularly in Devonshire, selling at the ticketing, instead of private contract, as heretofore, but for which a decrease would be shown for the present quarter, as there is still for the year, of 1497 tons—thus:

Four quarters ending June, 1851	Tons	154,299
Do ditto June, 1852	Tons	132,602
Decrease	Tons	1,497

The total amount of Foreign, Irish, and Welsh copper ores, sold at Swansea during the quarter, has been 9055 tons, producing the sum of 130,679. 9s. The foreign copper ores consisted of—

Cuba	Tons	3569	£59,672	14	0
American	Tons	1129	20,037	9	0
Copiapó	Tons	34	532	9	0
Kapunda	Tons	348	6,538	4	0
Australian	Tons	253	11,461	19	6
New Zealand	Tons	115	1,229	7	6
Spanish	Tons	70	2,886	13	0
	Tons	97	619	10	0
Total	Tons	5615	£102,478	15	0

The Irish ores were from the following mines:—

Berehaven	Tons	1916	£17,862	5	6
Knockmahon	Tons	819	5,997	1	0
Ballymurtagh	Tons	243	864	5	6
Manx	Tons	30	129	3	0
Lackamore	Tons	38	175	7	6
Cronebane	Tons	67	358	1	6
Comorree	Tons	4	139	5	0
Tigrony	Tons	11	295	7	0
	Tons	4	139	5	0
Total	Tons	3132	£25,960	1	0

And the Welsh were—

Crestown	Tons	56	£349	1	6
Gyffron	Tons	112	1262	16	0
Dylife	Tons	29	229	16	0
Total	Tons	197	£1841	14	0

Waterloo Slags Tons | 111 | £398 | 19 | 0 |

The increase on Irish ore in the above statement is 836 tons, and 7473. 6s. 6d. In Welsh, 110 tons, and 723. 19s., during the quarter.

The companies which purchased the said ores were—

English Copper Company	Tons	747	£9,274	0	11
Freeman and Sons	Tons	886	8,188	4	6
Grenfell and Sons	Tons	870	14,059	2	0
Vivian and Sons	Tons	1382	19,794	19	6
Williams, Foster, & Co.	Tons	1859	36,505	8	0
Mines Royal	Tons	700	8,423	1	8
English and Australian Copper Company	Tons	342	6,508	0	0
Mason and Elkington	Tons	44	1,676	0	9
Low's Patent Copper Company	Tons	1097	14,072	12	0
F. Bankart	Tons	44	969	5	0
Sims, Williams, and Co.	Tons	904	16,991	3	7
British and Foreign Company	Tons	150	4,247	11	6
Total	Tons	9055	£130,679	9	0

Notwithstanding the numerous powerful attempts which have been made to crush the atrocious truck system, and the many flagrant exposures in our columns of these proceedings in large and respectable (?) establishments in various parts of the kingdom, it appears the evil still exists in all its enormity, and no exertions are spared to carry on the truck system with impunity, and, by evading, set the law at defiance. A case was tried in the Common Pleas on Saturday last, in which SAMUEL SHARMAN, suing in *forma pauperis*, was plaintiff, and Messrs. SANDERS, HEYWOOD, and THOMPSON, of the Stanton Dale Iron Company, defendants. The claim was for 236. 5s. 9d., for work and labour done; and it appeared that the plaintiff had been for about a year the head of a gang of eight or ten men, employed in heaping up ironstone for calcination, at which plaintiff also worked. The settlement was made once a month, and, in the meantime, when the men wanted money, the head of each gang gave cheques on Mr. GLADWIN, the cashier. The cash was given, but the men were then passed into the Tommy shop, under the same roof, where, if 4s. out of every 5s. were not spent, they were entered in the "black book," when their next tickets would be re-

fused to be cashed. It was further given in evidence, that all the goods supplied were from 20 to 25 per cent. dearer than they could have obtained there elsewhere. The line of defence adopted was to evade the law, by making out that SHARMAN was a contractor, and not a labourer. Several of the employees of the company were examined, who, of course, all agreed in the statement that he need not work unless he pleased; his place was to employ, and pay the men under him, and as long as the ironstone was properly piled he was not interfered with. Mr. Justice TALFOURD having summed up, the jury handed in their verdict, finding the plaintiff not an artificer within the meaning of the Act; and they deeply regretted that the provisions of the Truck Act are capable of being so easily evaded.

The Council of the Society of Arts have appointed a deputation to wait upon the directors of the Government School of Mines, with a request that the professors of that school, having all the advantages of the Museum of Practical Geology, should undertake a series of lectures on the occurrence of gold in nature, and the best methods of separating it from its matrix. These lectures are to be specially directed to afford such information as may be useful to all emigrating to Australia, and we are given to understand that the resources of the Government School of Mines will be rendered available to this important purpose.

In spite of the most obstinate adherence to antiquated prejudices—and by no class are they more pertinaciously cherished than by miners generally—the warnings sometimes derived from fruitless and expensive undertakings, injudiciously commenced, and as perseveringly pursued, produce a tardy recognition of the immutable laws governing the mineral as well as the vegetable kingdom; and had the light afforded by scientific observation and enquiry been allowed to obtain an earlier influence, many such deplorable results would have been entirely obviated. It has been for many years contended by Mr. EVAN HOPKINS, and other eminent geologists, whose knowledge has enabled them to take a more comprehensive view of the subject than mere ordinary observers of the details of Nature's operations, that for certain obvious causes the lodes which had become consolidated in the Devon Great Consols would not be in the mines opened westward sufficiently productive to repay the cost of exploring them. Disregarding these warnings, various bodies of adventurers, with a spirit worthy of a better result, have, during several years, expended large sums of money in working expenses and machinery, in the hope of discovering the identical lode which has proved a source of wealth to their more fortunate neighbours, and we are sorry to say, up to the present time not only without any returns worth mentioning, but also, we fear, judging from present appearances, without the prospect of any. The like unfortunate issue may be safely predicated of some other adventures similarly situated—that is, on the western side of the Devon Great Consols, which are still hopelessly pushed onward.

Instead of expending large sums of money in the vain pursuit of some particular lode which had been productive in a neighbouring mine, east or west, the practical miner begins to understand that the effect of the cross-courses on the lodes which they pass through is far more important than any supposed identity of lodes, and that parallel lodes only, existing under conditions similar to those in other productive mines, must be regarded as the proper field for a judicious and profitable expenditure of capital. In confirmation of this view, we may cite as an illustration the group of mines extending from the bend of the Tamar below Gunnis Lake up to and through the Devon Great Consols, the whole of which are traversed by what is now familiarly known as the great cross-course of Wheel Maria. Wherever the east and west lodes have been dislocated by this cross-course, the plenary result has been immense deposits of copper ore. At Gunnis Lake, copper ores of the value of upwards of 200,000. have been raised from these lodes in close proximity to the cross-course.

At Bedford United and Hawkmoor, large returns have been made; and as the cross-course passes northward, results still more extraordinary have been realised; for in the Devon Great Consols upwards of 600,000. worth of copper has been returned from a single lode. The Devon Consols North Company have lately annexed to their former set, which adjoins the Devon Great Consols on the north, a large tract of land on the western side, into which their main lode runs, and which, at a distance of about 70 fms. from the engine-shaft, is intersected by the same powerful cross-course, running from the Devon Great Consols through the whole of their set, and towards which their operations are now directed. The lode as seen in the adit level is large and highly mineralised, and the clay-slate of the true metalliferous character; and, looking at all the concurrent facts, we see no reason whatever to doubt the realisation of results similar to those obtained in the adjoining mines. The success of this adventure will beyond all question establish the immutability of the laws referred to, and reflect credit on the enlightened judgment of those who selected such a field for their operations. We are fully aware that Mr. EVAN HOPKINS asserted strongly his opinion that all the necessary conditions as to the stratum, metalliferous character, and dip of the ground, would be found in this mine, identical with those of the Devon Great Consols, and that the lode towards the great cross-course was undoubtedly rich in mineral. Certainly all the analogies are strongly in favour of his proposition; and the value of its realisation to the surrounding neighbourhood cannot be over estimated.

At the period of the incorporation, by Royal Charter, in 1847, of the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY, formed for the purpose of cultivating land, working coal mines, and trafficking in the Island of Labuan, it was generally conceived that, by a liberal supply of capital, several very advantageous branches of trade might be opened in that country, and great benefits accrue to the colony and the shareholders. Whether, however, from the railway panic, mistrust in the promoters and directors of the company, or some other cause, the enterprise turned out a complete failure; and in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday last, an action was tried by *scire facias*, to dissolve the incorporated body by a repeal of the Letters Patent. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in opening the case for Sir J. BROOKE, the real plaintiff, stated that the charter required that 200,000. of the capital should be subscribed, and 50,000. paid up within 12 months of its date, and provided that the company should not commence business until a certificate, signed by three of the directors, had been sent to the Board of Trade, certifying that these conditions had been complied with. The scheme, however, had turned out a failure, in consequence of the charter having become the private property of Mr. WISE, to whom Sir J. BROOKE had gratuitously made over the right, which had been granted him by the SULTAN OF BORNEO, to work coals over a large tract of land, 150 miles in extent, in that island, and a lease of 500 acres in the Island of Labuan was obtained from the Colonial Office by Mr. WISE and others. Agreements were entered into, by which Mr. WISE was to be paid 6000. in cash, 100 free shares, 2½ per cent. on all dividends and bonuses, and 800. a year as managing director. Certificates were then sent into the Board of Trade—that the required capital had been subscribed, the necessary amount paid up, and the other conditions of the charter fulfilled, which turned out to be false. Only 5000. had been paid up, but the directors had added the estimated value of the charter, interest purchased of Mr. WISE, &c., 46,000., which had not been paid for; and the certificate, such as it was, had not been sent in until 10 days after the expiration of the required time. The operations in Labuan had been neglected; only 3859 tons of coals had been raised, although Sir J. BROOKE had rendered every assistance, and the price paid by Government had been raised from 11s. to 20s. per ton. He contended the charter was forfeited on two principal grounds—the 50,000. had not been paid up, and the deed had not been deposited within the 12 months.

Mr. CROWDER, for the defendants, said it was perfectly clear that the deed had been deposited, but it happened not to have been registered; it was found in the secretary's desk, and if there had been neglect by the Board of Trade officers he thought the company ought not to be the sufferers. The property acquired was well worth 46,000., the estimated value, and it was shown that coal could be raised in Labuan at a profit of 40 per cent.;

and there was the extensive tract in Borneo, where large quantities could be raised on an outlay of a few thousand pounds: he contended this was part of the paid up capital of the company.

Lord CAMPBELL having summed up, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, reversing certain questions for the consideration of the Court above. This is another instance of the mischievous results arising from promoters of a company attempting to secure to themselves large premiums at the expense of the shareholders; but, considering the undoubted value of the property secured, and the situation as a coaling station for steamers, it is to be hoped that some arrangements will be made for the rescuscitation of the company, or the formation of a new one, for carrying out the original intentions.

We had not space last week to report fully the important judgment pronounced by the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of *STEWART v. the ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY*: the report will be found in another part of our impression, and the public importance of it warrants a few editorial remarks. The facts of the case, as they appeared by the evidence, are shortly these. Mr. STEWART purchased certain shares in the month of July, 1850, after which the Deed of Constitution of the company was prepared by the provisional directors, and duly submitted to, and approved by, the Registrar-General of Joint-Stock Companies. The deed contained a clause to the effect that the shares of those persons who should not execute within three months should be forfeited, if the board of directors of the company should so decide, without rendering notice to the parties of the intention of the board so to forfeit, necessary. Notice that this deed was ready for execution was given by the provisional directors by continual advertisements in different papers, having the most extensive circulation in London and the provinces during the months of July, August, September, October, and November, 1851; as well as by a circular to every subscriber (of whom there were upwards of 2000), calling upon them to execute; added to which, the directors held a public meeting at the Freemason's Tavern, at which they stated the effect of the clause in question. At this meeting, Mr. STEWART was present, but did not hear this; in much the same manner as he ignored his responsibility when shares were at a discount, though his perceptions were quickly enlightened at the end of January, when they were at a premium; and then, for the first time, Mr. STEWART claimed to be entitled to shares; but the directors had, in the meantime, put in force the clause of forfeiture, and refused to allow him the shares, unless he satisfactorily accounted for why he had held back till then. This he refused to do, and brought his action, to which the company pleaded in effect, among other things, that the shares were forfeited under the clause before referred to, and the question was whether such clause was valid. The Court set this question at rest, by deciding that it was. We cannot but rejoice that the Court has so decided, as it gives the companies the only available means of preventing persons who have applied for shares holding off until the success of an undertaking has been tested, and then claiming the benefits, yet avoiding the risks; and a salutary lesson will be thereby taught to all those cautious and clever people, who are in the habit of exercising that species of cunning and craft which generally terminates in overreaching itself.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.

The moment is so rapidly approaching when the important and interesting question will be settled, by actual and efficient working, as to the existence or otherwise of "gold in England," in sufficient quantity to render it commercially profitable, that it would be superfluous to say anything more of an anticipatory nature, further than to repeat our conviction, that there is every condition to be found at the Britannia Mine necessary for the production of the precious metal at that locality; and if it be there found, there is, then, unquestionably other parts which furnish similar indications. We have, moreover, in our former remarks, pointed out every feature on Lord Poltimore's property which could bear on the subject, both in a geological as well as a mining point of view; so that nothing remains to be said, and we now await the issue of stubborn facts. That the committee and shareholders of the Britannia Gold Mining Company are not apprehensive of an unfavourable verdict, is clearly evidenced by the great exertions already made to progress with the necessary works; and, indeed, the labours at the mine have advanced with a rapidity which was not calculated on.

The greatest point, of course, was to clear the mine of water, and to make good the shafts and levels, so that fresh ground might be taken away on the gold gossan lode. The captain of the mine, under date of the 21st inst. (Monday), says—"We put the pumps to work, to draw out the water from the mine, on Thursday. We have drawn out about 7 fms., and are progressing satisfactorily. We have also been making preparations for taking away some ground below the adit level for gold, and hope to commence on this work about the end of the present week."

From this communication it was expected that some little time more would elapse before any further report of moment could be made, but on Thursday morning the committee received the following important letter, dated the 23d, the previous day:—"Capt. Moorsom has arrived, but I have not yet seen him, as I returned late last night. He is at his lodgings, with his staff of young men, and I expect him here every minute, but embrace this most early opportunity of writing you to announce the satisfactory fact that the mine is quite clear of water. I find that the 10 fm. level west requires some repairs, but the same level east is tolerably well. The pumps work well. I must examine the mine minutely to-day, and suppose Capt. Moorsom will have some matters to draw my attention to particularly. There is a large quantity of stuff to clear at the bottom of the engine-shaft, but we shall bring the mine into full working order as fast as possible."

It is evident that a day has not been lost in getting the works at the mine into operation, and much credit is due to the agent for the promptness with which he has carried out the instructions of the consulting engineer. The company in every way has kept faith with the public. In the prospectus it is stated that a short time would be sufficient to determine the gold question, and every effort has been made to render that short time still more brief.

In our last number we mentioned that Mr. Massey had proceeded to the neighbourhood of the mine to determine as to the value and quantity of the gold gossan; and we are now informed that Mr. William Longmaid proposes to tender also for it as soon as the Gold Reduction Company, which is forming for the carrying out of his patent, is established, and which, we understand, will be quickly effected. He has recently assayed some of the common quartz of the Britannia Mine, and finds it contain both gold and silver. The quantities are small, but it shows that all the various substances in that locality are more or less impregnated with the precious metals. He says, under date of London, June 24, 1852:—"This is to certify, that I have examined a sample of quartz, and find its contents as follows:—Gold, 5 dwts. 17 grs. per ton; silver, 18 dwts. 18 grs."

Among the numerous adventures recently started for developing the vast wealth of our southern colonies, we would direct the attention of our readers to the AUSTRALIAN CORDILLERA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, which embraces some novel, but well arranged and business-like features. The company has made a most judicious selection for their first operations, and have secured 4000 acres, or nearly six square miles, of the celebrated Segenhoe estate, formerly the property of Col. Potter Macqueen, late M.P. for Bedfordshire. This site possesses very many advantages—it is situated in the centre of the Eden of New South Wales. Perhaps nothing can be said more in its praise than quoting the words of Mr. W. H. Wells, in his *Gazetteer of Australia*, where, in describing this property, he says that nothing in the whole colony of New South Wales, taken as a whole, can be compared to Segenhoe. Its mineral treasures excited attention so long ago as 1836, when the late Judge Cracroft, of the Bengal Presidency, well known in India as a geologist of some eminence, explored the estate while on a visit to Col. Macqueen. The Crown then claiming minerals, prevented the opening of the mines in this district; and when afterwards the right of working was conceded to the landowners, Col. Macqueen had left the colony and returned to England. The character of the flanks of the Great Liverpool Range, on which this estate is situated, is of a granitic and schistose porphyritic formation; and the gold quartz veins that traverse the country, from Mount Royal and Dungog to Strathfarn, east and west, and from the main range to Mount Arlier, north and south, all run through the estate, which of itself comprises 25,000 acres nearly 40 square miles. These quartz ranges are considered by the geo-

logists of the colony to be the primary source from which the auriferous deposits of the Hunter are derived. The means of transit to Maitland, distant 55 miles, and Newcastle at the mouth of the Hunter (the ports of shipment), are commodious—the Government high road passing through the corner of the estate. The town of Aberdeen, at the forks of the Hunter, adjoins Segenhoe, and every facility is at hand for carrying out the company's operations. The Australian Cordillera Company purpose working their property by means of coolies and Chinamen, under the supervision of experienced European engineers and miners. The success that has attended the introduction of these people into California, their docility of temperament, the small rate of wages required by them, together with a greater certainty in being able to retain them in the company's service, have induced the committee to determine on making arrangements for the dispatch of a large body of them to Newcastle. The presence of gentlemen on the committee of management who have great experience in the control of both English and foreign mines, together with their standing and respectability, augurs well for the efficient development of the resources at their command. The company is introduced in Paris and Brussels simultaneously with London; and it bids fair to prove a highly profitable undertaking to the shareholders.

GOLD-CRUSHING MACHINES.

On Friday last we witnessed some interesting experiments at the works of the Atlas Company, Emerson-street, Southwark-bridge, which were ably delineated by Mr. C. S. Richardson, of Old Broad-street. The first was a gold-crushing machine, of which the company have the exclusive right to manufacture; ores from Bantry Bay, Cwmdule, Nant-y-Car, East Crinnis, and Pembroke were tried with a satisfactory result. The patent amalgamating machine consists of two parts—the pump which regulates the stuff to be operated upon, and the column containing the amalgamating medium. The column is partly filled with mercury, and the cylinder with water; the quartz is put in the hopper, and the pump set in motion. The metals, by their attraction, combine, and from their specific gravity sink to the bottom of the column, leaving the waste at the top.

The Atlas Company's new mining pump is a simple machine, containing in a D-shaped box two valve piston motions, made of brass, without any packing of leather, or other easily wearable medium. It is on the rotary system, alternating—one forming the vacuum, while the other is forcing—consequently a continuous column of water is thrown up, which may be elevated to any height consistent with the strength of the material employed in the construction. The pump here shown was about 8 in. wide, with a discharge pipe 1½ in. diameter. This was conducted to the top of the building into a cistern, the stream of water thrown up continuous, and about 30 gallons per minute. When made to revolve at 30 revolutions in the same time, it was driven by a band from one of the shafts, and took only one-man power. The efficacy of this pump for sinking shafts, or as a standing lift, was highly applauded by several present, and an order was given for one for a Welsh mine.

Gwynne's centrifugal pump was likewise exhibited, a description of which will be found in our impression of the 10th January.

In conclusion, we must not omit to mention the Atlas Company's engineers, for the facility which they gave in showing the experiments, as well as the urbane and civil manner in which all were treated; and we must add our need of praise to the workman-like manner in which everything appeared to be carried on in their factory.

THE LEAD TRADE.

In a recent Journal we reported the great improvement which had taken place in the lead trade, and we are happy to be able now to add that the activity which at that time existed has continued to increase. The accounts from the United States by the last packet, the *Cambria*, report a considerable advance in price in the New York market, with a further diminution in the supply from their own mines; and we are informed that orders for English lead to a considerable extent again arrived by that opportunity. The price has in consequence again advanced, and 177 per ton is the rate now demanded at Newcastle by the principal producers.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF METALS.—Mr. P. Gardner, of New York, has taken out a patent in England for improvements in the manufacture of malleable metal into pipes, hollow shafts, railway wheels, and other similar forms. They consist in operations between dies, to which a rotary motion is given in opposite directions, thus laying the fibre of the metal in concentric rings or spiral lines, giving increased strength and a polished surface. The patentee states that in simply pressing railway wheels, for instance, between stationary dies, the metal is found rough and defective; and also in manufacturing lead pipes by the hydraulic press, the grain of the metal is laid in a longitudinal direction, and the pipes are, in consequence, liable to split under internal pressure, or when bent; but by his method of giving a revolving motion to the outer die the grain is laid transversely, and greater strength obtained.

GREAT CRINNIS COPPER MINING COMPANY.—This concern ceased working in 1828, after yielding nearly 1,500,000 lb. in copper ore, extracted principally from one very large lode. There are several parallel lodes only partially wrought. The profits were absorbed in litigation, which lasted for several years: the numerous trials between the late Joshua Rowe and Alderman Wood (the mortgage) are in the recollection of most parties that were cognisant of mining a quarter of a century ago—the dues being much higher than now. It is an extensive set, in a first-rate locality, and with ample funds to drain the water 30 fms. below all the present workings, it would be probably one of the finest speculations within many miles around. The fixed dues are £24th, until the produce covers the outlay, and afterwards 1-16th. The committee of five gentlemen bringing the speculation before the public, state they have made arrangements with the present owners of the set for the purchase of the same; the lease being for 21 years, and capital £90,000, in 80,000 shares, of 11s.—no further call, nor need to sign; and the reports from Capt. Peter Clymo and others, appended to the prospectus, are sufficiently commendatory of the concern. Although the capital may appear small, still they consider it ample, not only to further develop the resources of the three lodes already opened, but also to sink a shaft on the east side of the great cross course, and there cross cut the four lodes north and south; particularly taking into consideration that this is not a new mine, and that upwards of 20,000 lb. have already been laid out in proving its wealth in almost every direction, and the engine shaft is in proper order to the bottom. All these advantages would be enjoyed by the present company. The dues are fair to commence with, and are to continue at the same rate until the whole outlay has been repaid to the shareholders, and then fixed at 1-16th permanent, as they are down to a 100 fm. level under adit already, which is not a shallow mine.

NORTH-WALES CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—Among the numerous companies which have been formed within the past few months for mining operations, at home and abroad, the one under notice would appear to have some claims to attention, presuming that the representations in the prospectus can be borne out, of which we entertain little or no doubt, from a personal knowledge of the locality and its geological features. The lead lodes contain a certain portion of silver, and are recognised as "silver-lead," although we are not in a position to state the per centage. The dues, which are deemed moderate at 1-12th, we cannot admit to be the case, as although they might be so considered in a district where 1-6th, 1-8th, and 1-10th have been exacted, the latter being the extreme, until of late, that was required by the Government; yet, without peculiar facilities and advantages presented themselves, we should say the dues were anything but moderate. However, as we have observed, all depends on circumstances; and 1-12th dues in one position may be far more advantageous than 1-20th in another. We must here repeat an observation which will be found applying to another adventure,—that the purchase money, or reserved shares, is kept secret from the public. It may be less than the value, at the same time it may be much more. The capital of this company is £50,000; now we would ask, how much of this amount is to pass into the pockets of the vendors or their agents, and what the capital to be expended on working the mines? And we would moreover ask, that assuming the whole number of shares not taken up, what would be the proportion taken by the vendors? However, we must return to the prospectus, and the advantages put forward. It would appear that, in addition to the lead containing much silver, the copper ore is unusually rich, being stated as yielding 15 to 20 per cent., but being in combination with blende and lead, it is somewhat hard to define what it really means by the description given, as its proportion might be minute, or it might, on the other hand, form the maximum of the metals with which it is found in combination. This we should think was likely to be the case, as the produce of the other minerals is not adverted to. Another feature in the undertaking is the quality of its building stone, and the ease and facility with which it can be raised and shipped, which it is assumed cannot prove otherwise than highly remunerative to the shareholders,—the value of this article being materially increased, in consequence of the known scarcity of the old "Kentish rag stone," which for a considerable period has been in great demand. The adventure seems a fair one, and likely to succeed; but we should like more openness as to terms on which shareholders advance their money.

Original Correspondence.

ON THE QUARTZ MINES OF CALIFORNIA.

SIR,—As the subject of quartz mining in this country is attracting considerable attention in Europe, it is probable a few remarks on the subject may be interesting to many of your readers. I know not if the exaggerated anticipations, which were so universally indulged in in this country a few months since, on the richness of our quartz mines have reached across the Atlantic. If so, it is probable these anticipations have not yet undergone the sudden revulsion they have experienced in this country. Although it is the 1st of April, a broker in Mincing-lane might ask a friend if he wanted to purchase shares in a quartz mine, without any intention of paying him the compliments of the season, which he certainly could not do in San Francisco. The causes which have led to this great change in public opinion, as to the value of quartz mines, are to be found in the natural reaction which usually follows a period of excitement, and to the many total failures of quartz mills which had been located on veins, as was supposed, of passing richness, and from which the quartz assayed had yielded on an average "10 to 12 cents to the lb., or 40l. per ton." When, however, the mills commenced operations, and it was found that of the 10 or 12 cents which had been so confidently expected, not even one cent could be obtained after the most careful and persevering efforts, great was the disappointment experienced by those who had embarked their capital in these operations, and were anticipating the day on which they should commence crushing the ore as that which was to dawn on their rising fortunes, when they were to be remunerated for all the hardships and privations they had endured since leaving their far distant homes; and yet, with one or two exceptions, such has been the history of some 15 or 18 quartz mills which have been started in this country, and of the whole number that have been working (about 30) there are not more than six or eight that are now mining, and paying their expenses, leaving out of the question all interest on the capital embarked, which in this country readily commands three per cent a month. Before proceeding to consider the causes which have led to this almost universal failure in quartz mining, I will give a short account of the veins of auriferous quartz. These veins are found running generally in a direction nearly north and south, inclining, however, to the west of north and east of south. They are met with through the whole of the region which constitutes the range of the Sierra from the lower hills, which rise but little above the level of the valley up to the crest of the mountains—a distance varying from 60 to 100 miles. Through the whole of this region veins of auriferous quartz are found, but they have been most extensively worked, and, in fact, found richest in a belt of country commencing 15 or 20 miles from the lower hills, and extending some miles towards the axis of the chain of mountains. The eastern limit of the richer gold-bearing quartz, has not been well marked out; and I am of opinion that, when the Indians are driven off, so as to allow a thorough exploration of the country, richer veins will be found further back in the mountains. This opinion is not founded on the common maxim of *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, but on the geological fact, that in lodes of auriferous quartz the ore generally becomes poorer as we descend; and there are evidences that at that part of the country where the best quartz veins are now found, many thousand feet of slate and quartz have been removed from the surface, so that the veins we are now working form but the rag end of those which by their denudation and disintegration have furnished all the placer gold. But to return from this digression: the veins are found pretty abundantly scattered through the mountains; probably a vein to every 1½ mile or 2 miles is met with, when travelling in a line at right angles to the direction of their course. These veins can be traced frequently for many miles, particularly where the surface is not covered up by the gold-bearing diluvium. The distance between these veins is very irregular; sometimes they are not met with for three or four miles, and again six or seven will be found in a country not more than two miles broad. They are generally found in great numbers near the junction of the slates and the plutonic rocks. The sizes of the veins are very variable. I have seen none broader than 6 ft., and they are found of all sizes, from this down to a mere sheet of quartz. The same vein is subject to frequent variations in size, particularly in the talcose slates, where faults are often met with; and the vein is sometimes split up into innumerable small layers. The dip of these veins is very great; and in this respect they correspond with the stratified rocks. All through the mountains (with the exception of the diluvial rocks) it is rare to find a quartz vein, or even a stratified rock, dipping at a less angle than 75°; and frequently they are so nearly vertical, that it is impossible to assign any direction to the dip. They are most frequently found dipping to the east; but occasionally a vein is met with dipping to the west. From the many analyses I have made of these ores, I believe that through a large extent of country every quartz vein will be found to contain more or less gold; but the richness of ore is subject to great variations. There are some lodes that will average through the whole extent 40l. to the ton, whilst in others but a trace of gold can be detected, and they can never pay for working. The average yield of about 40 lodes that have been opened, which I have inspected myself, is about 8l. per ton; and this is probably about what may be expected as the returns from the greater portion of the workable veins, when proper methods of working the ore shall have been devised. The gold is found in these ores in different mechanical states of division, and also combined with various other ores, principally sulphurets and arseniates of copper, iron, and molybdenum. There are also extensive veins of chromate of iron, which contain gold. The most attractive form in which it presents itself is when it is collected together in large masses, forming by far the greater part of the ore. These rich spots are generally found in the lower side of a thick lode; and as the surrounding ore is usually very poor, it is probable that they have been formed by the settlement of the gold from the quartz as it gradually cooled. I have seen places where 60,000 lb. worth has been taken from a shaft on the lower side of a lode—the shaft being not more than 10 ft. deep, and 4 ft. to 5 ft. broad. The veins in which these rich products are found will not, I believe, prove the most profitable for working, as they always contain a very large proportion of worthless ore. In some lodes, the gold is found in a very divided state, but disseminated generally through the lode. It is, however, even then usually found in small seams which run through the lode in various directions. In these it is often in an extremely attenuated state, as thin as gold beater's leaf, giving the ore a very rich appearance, although in reality it contains but little gold. In other lodes the gold is found in small grains, or even in spongy masses, contained in cavities in the ore. These cavities have evidently been filled at some former period, principally by the ores of other metals, by the decomposition of which the gold has been exposed. There are some lodes in which the ore has contained so much of the sulphuret of iron, that its decomposition has produced an entire disintegration through the whole thickness of the lode. In other cases, the foreign ores have undergone but little change; this is particularly the case where they consist of arseniurets and sulphurets of copper and molybdenum, and here the gold lies concealed in these foreign ores.

The most interesting question connected with gold mining in this country, is the probable extent of these lodes of auriferous quartz in a vertical direction, or, at least, the depth to which they can be profitably worked. In the present early state of mining in this country, it is difficult to come to any conclusion on this point; but, from what I have seen, there can be but little doubt that the same rule will apply here as has been found to exist in other parts of the world where ores of gold have been worked—namely, that the lode gets poorer in descending from the surface. The spots that have yielded the richest specimens have invariably been found on the tops of higher hills; the deepest shafts that have been sunk have not reached a greater depth than 200 feet, and I cannot discover that any marked difference as to the quality of the ore has been noticed at this distance from the surface. This depth, however, is but very trifling in comparison with the depth of the lode; and there can be no doubt there are but few lodes that cannot be worked to a much greater depth than this, without any perceptible decrease in the richness of the ore. There is, in fact, an inexhaustible supply of ore in the country, a very large portion of which will be profitably worked when the expenses of working shall have become lower by one half, or three-fourths, what they are at present. Up to the present time nine-tenths of the capital invested in putting up mills for working the ore is not yielding any profit, and a very large portion of it has been irretrievably sunk. The causes which have led to this all but universal failure are numerous, but they may be classed, generally, under two heads—improper location of the mills, and want of the necessary skill in working the mines. The first of these has been a fruitful source of failure. Mills have been put up on lodes where the ore, allowing that all the gold it contained could be extracted, would not repay the cost of working. These mills were located at a time when it was believed that every quartz

vein in which the smallest speck of gold was visible was the depository of unbounded wealth; perhaps some small portions of the ore had been assayed, and the result was that it contained 15l. or 20l. per ton; or, more probably, a piece of the ore had been given to an assayer, and the same result obtained, without having been submitted to the tedious process of analysis. Many mills have been located where sufficient water could not be procured, under the impression that it would be obtained by sinking wells, although every geological feature in the country precluded the possibility of such an event. And it was not until after the mills had been put up that the owners discovered they had deceived themselves.

But the most fruitful source of failure has been the want of proper skill in those who have had the management of these undertakings. Had the extraction of the gold from its ores been as purely a mechanical process as its separation from the sand and gravel of the rivers, much fewer cases of failure would have been met with. Although many who have had the management of mills had, probably, hardly seen a steam-engine until they found themselves occupying the important posts of resident director, chief engineer, and superintendents of the mine, yet the universal and fertile genius of the American might have enabled such an individual to go ahead, *tant bien que mal*,—the mechanical part of the process might have been pretty well got through, and the ore reduced to a state in which it ought to have yielded up its gold. But when, after what appeared to have been a successful day's work, the quicksilver in the amalgamating tables was found as little adulterated by any more precious metal as it was when poured out of the flask, it was evident that there was something wrong; what this something is still remains a secret; it lies, I believe, beyond the reach of American ingenuity, and can only be found out by investigations involving branches of knowledge of which the present race of mill owners seem to ignore the existence.

The decomposition of the sulphurets and arseniurets, the reduction of the molybdenum and lead, the complicated reactions that have coated the gold as a galvanic element in the decomposition of the foreign ores with which it has been in contact,—all these are points of which no one appears to have dreamed, but they are points which must be elucidated before our mines can afford a profitable investment for capital. Even when chemical science shall have discovered the proper method of treating the ores, there are but few lodes in the country rich enough to pay any great amount of manipulation at the present high rate of labour. The large immigration at present pouring into the country will, undoubtedly, have some influence in lowering wages; but, I believe, this will take place but slowly, as the placer diggings are much more extensive than is generally supposed, and will, I believe, yield from 14s. to 15s. per day for some years to come. There can be no doubt but that some few mines in the country will pay for working, even by the present imperfect methods: by far the larger number can only be worked at a loss, until improvements shall have been made in the manner of working the ores, and when labour shall have fallen sufficiently to reduce the expenses to about one-half of what they are at present; until then gold mining, properly so called, must be in abeyance, and happy are they who have nothing to do with it.

San Francisco, April 1.

SPEED OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

SIR,—I am glad to see Mr. Scott Russell speaking out so plainly upon our inferiority to the Americans in building vessels for speed. I think his frankness highly creditable to him, because it is understood that the *Titanic*, so lately unfortunately destroyed, which volunteered on the forlorn hope against the American schooner last year, was built upon his own improved lines, and intended to show to the yachtmen what they ought to do; therefore, to refer so candidly to the fact of his best having been worsted, and give up his ideas at once to grasp and acknowledge the superior facts which that schooner imported to our shores, is a gratifying instance of readiness to admit superior merit, which is certainly not met with so often as it ought to be, and deserves, accordingly, the higher commendation. It is, no doubt, to habits engendered by the cause he names that we have continued to act on wrong principles, when there was no great difficulty in ascertaining which were right, and even had correct instances before us. We have pilot boats on our own coasts built especially for speed (on the coast of North Devon, for instance), which are safe and stiff under canvas as the most rotund of the excellently capacious pilot boats of Deal and Dover, and which they yet as little resemble as an eel does a tortoise. I do not in the least question that even more than 20 miles per hour (the speed Mr. Russell proposes for ocean steamers) will be obtained in but a few years; and as he is, I believe, engaged in building some of the new boats for the Australian mail service, he will, doubtless, have it in his power to do everything requisite to carry into practice these improved views. From his readiness in perceiving superior merit, and his eagerness in adopting it, he will be well able to explain to the Mail Packet Company the vast advantages which will accrue to such long narrow vessels, by equipping them with engines very light in weight, but very heavy in power; and in order to possess himself of these advantages, will anxiously explain to the directors the utility and the fallacy of the high steam paradox, which has stood in the way of their adoption. All Craddock's arrangements of engine are eminently suited for such build of vessel, *over and above* all the other vast merits I have explained as belonging to them. One exquisite model especially, which, from a kind compassion to the public, lest they might be surfeited with too much sweets, the engineering department of the Great Exhibition did not exhibit, carries the facility for adaptation to a long narrow steamer to the highest pitch—one engine only being so constructed as to give the same complete command over the motion of the ship for which it is now necessary to employ a pair, with all the consequent absorption of space, and increase of parts and weight. The Mail Company are in a position to acquire an amount of advantage, exceeding the most sanguine expectations they may form, by having all these points elucidated in Mr. Scott Russell's candid style.

June 12.

DAVID MUSHET.

THE GENERATION OF STEAM.

SIR,—If in the numerous scientific processes which form the elements of our manufacturing prosperity, there is any one which sets all principle and laws of economy at defiance, it is the prevailing mode of generating steam. The abundance of our coal-fields, and the low price at which this useful fuel can be obtained, can alone account for the continued extravagance with which it is applied in gaining our mechanical power. We are enabled, in consequence of these advantages, to carry out navigation, locomotion, and the whole mass of mining and manufacturing detail in the face of an amount of waste which, under other circumstances, would swamp them. It was estimated, in a paper published last year on the Great Exhibition, that the total labour performed in this empire by mechanical means would require the maintenance of one thousand millions of horses. I do not remember how this tremendous estimate was got up, nor how it was reduced to something like a possible proportion. Giving six hours per day to each horse, there would still remain 250,000,000 of horse power; deducting 150,000,000 for water power, windmills, and extra cattle, we should still have 100,000,000 for steam, which, as the consumption of coal per annum for each horse power may at least be taken at 10 tons, is totally absurd. I cannot remember the author, but the statement attracted some notice, and I should be greatly obliged if any correspondent could name him. As the actual proportion of the coal raised in the United Kingdom which is applied to steam power cannot, with the greatest latitude, be estimated at more than 20,000,000 of tons, we obtain, even with this full estimate, but 2,000,000 of steam horse power. I regret I have not at this moment any more accurate data to refer to, but taking the lowest and the most general estimate, it is quite obvious that a system of generating steam which (independent of the further economy which arises in the means of using it) will enable the present expenditure of coal to produce at least double the amount of power, is a most important national consideration. It is quite certain that in some arrangements as much as seven times the necessary fuel is consumed; even in the Cornish engine, the most economical of all, the waste is not less than half. There can be no other result, so long as the good old practices to which I before referred, of the washerwoman and the farmer, who acted simply and naturally long before genius and the necessities of the arts created the steam-engine, continue to be despised. When we consider that the heat of steam at all available pressures, at 200 lbs. per inch, ranges below 400° of Fahr.—that is, very less than the temperature at which heated iron shows redness in the dark—it is possible to conceive a more bombastic preparation for a small end than the heat universally excited to raise steam power. The learned differ much as to the equivalent of Fahrenheit's thermometer, which is to represent intense temperatures out of its reach; but a mean of varying computations will give 2000° as far from an exaggerated estimate of the heat of boiler furnaces. The locomotive furnace is, I believe, more nearly double

that heat at the bars, and yet the heat required in the steam, even at the paradoxical safety-pressure, is under 350°.

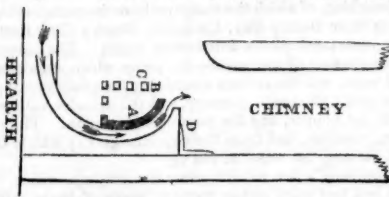
I am perfectly aware of all the difficulties which have hitherto perpetuated an evil practice, universally acknowledged and deplored, which, like all wrong practices, carries a host of other evils in its train; but what surprises me is that, in an age of boasted intelligence and investigation, there should be found in the minds of men, professing to be the reputed lights of that age, a total apathy towards adopting remedies for the evils they have constantly acknowledged. All the difficulties of which they have complained, and earnestly sought the cure, are overcome, the barriers thrown down, and the field cleared before them by the labours of a single individual; and yet, I presume from amazement at the accomplishment of that which they have so long considered impossible, they stand as it were bewildered in vacancy, their feet paralysed, and with the path open before them, the crooked made straight, and the rough places plain, they are seen to be incapable of moving one leg before the other.

June 14.

DAVID MUSHET.

IMPROVEMENTS IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

SIR,—In a letter, signed "Hydro-Carbon," which appeared in your Journal of May 15, reference is made to some inventions of Mr. T. H. Leighton, amongst which is a simple mode of setting ordinary stove grates for domestic purposes, by which the escape of smoke and formation of soot may be entirely prevented; and also an improved mode of ventilating apartments by free admission of warm air, which will prevent draughts of cold air rushing in at doors, windows, or crevices,—of which the following is a brief description.—R. WILSON: 5, Richmond-terrace, Clapham-road.



IMPROVED METHOD OF SETTING STOVES.

The above sketch represents the section of an ordinary fire-place, having an air course under a supplemental hearth and up the back of the stove (see arrows), being composed of an iron plate lined with fire-brick, the air being conveyed by means of a fire-brick back, A, half way over the top of the fire to B, which point should form, with the upper fire-bar, C, such an angle that an excess of coal cannot be placed upon the fire. The space, D, may be reserved to hold a supply of coal for the use of the fire.

MR. LEIGHTON'S PLAN FOR VENTILATING APARTMENTS.

The air to be admitted through the external wall of a building, by grating or otherwise, and conveyed by pipes or air boxes to sheet iron or copper air chambers, filling up all the vacant space about the fire-place, where it will become heated, and from thence the heated air is to be conveyed by other air boxes to within a few inches of the ceiling, where it will distribute itself, and gradually descending, pass off up the chimney, carrying with it all noxious gases, &c.

LIFE ASSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

SIR,—Mr. D. Mushet having at various times advocated the utility of the colliery people entering *en masse* into the "Accidental Death Insurance Company," and thereby making ample provision for their wives and families in case of fatal accidents and severe injuries, and having in a recent communication, which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 5th inst., expressed his surprise and astonishment that so little notice is taken of the subject by those for whose benefit it evidently has been set on foot, and for whose advantage the society chiefly aims, I have frequently observed that Mr. Mushet in his letters on this subject parries off any supposition that might arise relative to any direct pecuniary advantage he as an individual may be supposed to have in the society. Hence, in this communication, I do not intend to allude to that gentleman as a shareholder or director in the undertaking—which, for the safe and effectually carrying out of the objects of the company, I could have wished to have addressed him in either of those capacities,—but shall confine my remarks to what appears to me to be the true cause of the non-attention of the colliers generally to the tempting offers held out to them by the rules of the society.

From the first beginning of the company, I felt anxious to promulgate its objects among my brother miners, and promised Mr. Colwell, a gentleman of the borough of Southwark, who took a great interest in the miner's suffering, and who first brought the society under my notice, that I would make it known amongst the miners, which I did, until I ascertained that my assistance was completely nullified by the acts of the directors of the company; and to these acts may be ascribed the present position of the company as it regards the miners.

Having, when in London, ascertained from the secretary that the directors were in treaty with the colliery owners of the north, and having previously learned from Mr. Brandling, of Newcastle, to whom I had been referred as the agent for this district, that certain statements had been laid before that body, and which embodied the principle that the owners of collieries were to enter all their workmen, and be responsible for their contributions to the company—the workmen to have it stopped from their wages, and to have no voice or control in the matter. Upon inquiry of Mr. Young (the secretary), I was told the coalowners considered the scale of the company's charges too high, but that there was to be a meeting of the chief owners of the trade, and it was expected that a scale would be fixed which would work well, both for the owners and the company. From that time, which was in the early part of 1851, till now I had never heard of the matter. About a month ago, however, we find the company making another effort to compel the miners to become subscribers to the society, they having at the same time lowered the payments and the benefits to one penny weekly, to ensure 10l. in case of death, and 5l. for the loss of a limb, eye, &c.

The *modus operandi* in the last attempt was, however, a little different from the former, inasmuch as the company at first wanted the owners to compel the whole of their workmen to be subscribers; whereas latterly they appealed to the workmen themselves, to sign a requisition to the owners, desiring them to keep of each man's wages the amount of subscription, provided the major portion of the workmen signed such requisition. Now, here is the rock on which the company split; they wanted to have the miners in, but began at the wrong end, being desirous to win their object without the least possible trouble and expense; and, therefore, they were desirous of courting the influence of the colliery owners to establish the society, rather than to enlist the sympathies and support of the colliers by a direct appeal to themselves, and thereby gain their confidence by the intrinsic merits of the society, and to attract and bind them by that alone, instead of endeavouring to force them into it through the influence and compulsion of the owners.

The directors ought to know that anything of that character which comes through the owners is looked upon with suspicion by the colliers; and it matters not how beneficial the scheme may be, to bring it through that channel will at once destroy every chance of success. We may regret this, but it is, nevertheless, true.

Mark the better policy of the Railway Accident Insurance Company: at each booking-office you may take a ticket if you choose, but there is no compulsion. Let but the directors of that company attempt to compel every passenger to take a ticket of insurance along with his railway ticket, and see the "hue and cry" that would be raised through the land at such an innovation on the liberty of the subject. Why, then, should the colliers be otherwise treated, and their money dragged from them without their free will and consent—to be obliged to belong to any society, without being fully aware of its respectability, and the soundness of the principle on which it is founded?

In conclusion, I feel convinced that the cause of failure, which seems to be deeply deplored by Mr. Mushet, is solely attributable to the conduct of the directors in bringing before the miners the objects of their society in the manner I have described. The good sense of most of the owners would make them hesitate before entering upon so dangerous an expedient; and I have no doubt but the last move, which puts forth that a requisition being signed by the major part of the colliers shall compel the minor part to pay, is but the result of the refusal of the owners to adopt the plan at first given out by the directors; but even this will fail, as all such matters generally do, when compulsion, or seeming compulsion, is used. Having thus afforded Mr. Mushet what appears to me to be the cause of the society being so unpopular among the mining body, I leave

the subject for the present, trusting the directors and himself will see the error, and rectify the same as early as they can.—M. JUDE: June 17.

MINES, PROSPECTUSES, REPORTS, AND PUFFS.—No. II.

SIR,—The GLENAULIN and CARVILLEEN MINES are situated on the south side of Bantry Bay: they have been worked by private enterprise during the last 12 months, and may be considered as virgin mines, not having undergone any prior explorations, in consequence of the pertinacious refusal of the former lord to grant a mining lease. The mines are advantageously situated, and, according to report, an almost immediate return of copper ore of rich produce as to quality was made, but as yet no shipments have been effected. The prospectus of the present company is certainly one of no great pretence, neither is any particular objection to be made to its accompanying report, which may be considered of a moderate character, as regards professions, when compared with other documents of this description. I find, however, the prospectus to contain (allow me the privilege of an Irish bull) a very great omission—namely, the absence of all notice of the consideration to be paid for the purchase or transfer of the property to the incoming proprietors. This being, however, a registered company, I take it for granted that the Deed of Settlement in the Registrar's Office will supply this deficiency.

The DHUROOD COPPER MINE is situated on the south side of Dunmanus Bay (also in the County of Cork), and was formerly worked by that worthy and spirited individual the late Dr. Trail, who was supposed to have expended some few thousands of pounds in his explorations here, without a profitable result, although some copper ore of very good quality was raised during the period of his operations. The cause of its suspension was owing to the increasing scale of outlay required, coupled with the apprehension that the lode from which the principal return of ore was made was cut out by the junction of two elvan courses intersecting the lode from different angles, the same lode not being met with or found productive in the lower levels. During the last year the mine was again set to work by a few private individuals, who have sunk shafts and winzes some 10 fms. and upwards below the former workings; the levels have also been extended in different directions, and some parcels of ore are stated to be raised, but as yet none has found its way to market, neither does the prospectus say what quantity may have been gotten.

According to the prospectus, the mine is "to be conducted on the Cost-book Principle," the capital to be 20,000l., in shares of 1l. each, and in which it is stated "that the principal object of the promoters of this company is to revive such of those abandoned undertakings as are likely to prove sources of profit to the proprietors; and they intend to form a distinct company for each enterprise, so that the shareholders in one mine will not necessarily be connected with another." If such is to be the case, why encumber the prospectus at all with this clause about abandoned undertakings? In other respects, I see no reason, save one, to dissent from the document in question, and that reason is the absence of the *exact consideration* to be paid for the relinquishment of this property, together with the copper ore raised, estimated by the engineer at 95l. in money, but which sum I am extremely sceptical of its ever producing or why sell the mine? The report of the mining engineer is certainly a very elaborate one, and it is to be hoped that the mine may prove eminently profitable, although for my own part I do not exactly admire in mining the run of east and west lodes in porphyritic ranges, intersected by north and south cross-courses, of a similar elvan formation. I can plainly perceive that six lodes, multiplied by three cross-courses, would give eighteen points of intersection; but I cannot as readily comprehend how two negative poles in an electric battery (as the two porphyritic ranges may be considered to be) can produce an affirmative pole, or the supposed mineralising properties required in the elements of chemical affinity.

The DHUROOD MINE gives me further occasion to criticise the correctness of the price list of shares as at present established. In June, 1851, I find this mine noticed as in 1000 shares of 2l. each, price 5l., or at a premium of 3l. per share, although it was but just then bought for 1000l. in an ambidexter manner, and set to work. A few months later, without any notice, the mine was put into 5120 shares, of 2l. each, and still quoted at the price of 5l. per share, which gave an aggregate value of 25,600l.—a pretty good return for the first purchase and the few months' insignificant outlay. I trust that under the control of the new board of management its affairs will be more efficiently, as well as more satisfactorily, conducted.—CHIT MILES: Cork, June 9.

P.S.—A friend (a young counsellor, from the south-west), who has just returned from the Mizen Head, Brow's Head, and Dhurood, assures me that it is all moonshine about the 950l. of ore being ready dressed at the latter mine, and thinks the engineer, or printer, must have made a mistake of "an unit" in their figures of computation, either in quantity or price. Such is my reliance on my friend's report, that I boldly challenge an inquest on the body of the disinterred Dhurood copper ore, and will depute an agent for the lord, to meet one from the company, to weigh, sample, and assay; and I further undertake to defray the expense of such survey, if the prospectus statement be found correct. Cork, June 14. C. M.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.

SIR,—The paragraph which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 12th inst., and the quotations in your Share List as to the General Mining Company for Ireland, are likely to mislead those who rely upon your publication for accuracy; the only inference to be drawn therefrom, is that the General Mining Company for Ireland (if there be such a company) has realised *bona fide* profits of 50 per cent. upon their outlay. Now, inasmuch as the same unfounded statement was some time since made to me by certain persons calling themselves the board of directors of the company, with a view to my forming a London company for purchasing their interest at an absurdly enormous premium, and as, doubtless, resort has been had to your Journal with the same purpose in view, I beg to inform you that I can show, from documents and statements supplied to me by the Irish directory, that a grosser attempt to humbug John Bull has not been made, even in mining. JAMES STRIDE. Cornhill, June 24.

ANOTHER LOCALITY OF GOLD IN ENGLAND.

SIR,—Whereabouts in Cornwall is Laddock or Laddock? I have in my collection of minerals several specimens of gold from the above locality. Some of them are loose pieces, about as big as a split pea, or perhaps less; but one specimen is much larger, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, and of considerable thickness. This last specimen is associated with quartz of that peculiar colour and lustre characteristic of a regular gold formation. I am acquainted with another collector, who has specimens from this locality, which are superior in size to mine. I have reason to believe that they were found about 40 years since. Perhaps some of your readers living near Laddock may deem the matter worthy of inquiry.—June 15. L.

MINING ECONOMIES.

SIR,—Captain Packey may say what he chooses, without either intimidating or irritating me. I may, however, observe it is now some 17 years since Capt. Packey called on me to urge the purchase of a mine, which I had, even then, sufficient experience to decline, as ineligible. Since then, I have neither done or said any one disparaging word, or had any but good feeling and respect for Capt. Packey, as one of many clever and respectable Cornish mine captains; but he forces me here to now tell him that it is at once unjust, impolitic, and unbecoming in him to write in the way he has of a gentleman who has devoted upwards of 30 years, and spent a fortune, in observation and acquiring mining information; and who, though he has not been thousands of times up and down the same shafts of some three or four miles, has seen many a hill and district, and, possibly, many more mines than Capt. Packey, and, therefore, ought not to be insulted by Capt. Packey, because he ventures to suggest general attention to the best means of effecting an immense economy, and rendering mining operations much more profitable than they now are. June 16. GEORGE ABBOTT.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.

SIR,—In consequence of the remarks in reference to this mine in your Journal, I and friends, who hold nearly 100 shares, have, for our own satisfaction, been to the expense of sending a practical miner to view the same; and, as the information conveyed will be interesting to those concerned, perhaps you will oblige by giving it insertion.—E. G.: Stourport, June 18.

SIR,—I find on inspection a big tin lode, 8 ft. wide, with a leader of tin, 6 in. large. Ten fathoms south of the tin lode, I found a splendid copper lode, 20 in. big, impregnated with rich yellow and grey ore—a most promising lode, in a beautiful stratum of light kilas, and about 2 fathoms from the hill of granite. The engine shaft is holed to the adit level, and the engine house was set to build when I was on the mine. I found a water-wheel, 26 ft. high, with 6 heads of stamps, working well, and men employed about the stamps preparing tin for market. My firm impression is that this mine will vastly improve in the first level below the adit. JAMES STEPHENS.

NORTH WHEAL ALFRED (copper and lead).—This sett immediately adjoins Great Wheal Alfred and Alfred Consols, is situated in the parish of Gwithian, Cornwall, and within half a mile of the shipping port of Hayle. Six east and west lodes have been discovered, running a mile in length through the property, and the Alfred Consols great cross course passes through its whole breadth. The mine has been opened to a depth of 40 fathoms, and the small engine erected by the former proprietors having been overpowered by the water led to the suspension of the works. It is now proposed to divide the mine into 7500 scrip shares of 1l. each, of which 5000 are offered to the public, to erect a 60-inch cylinder steam-engine, which will carry the shaft down 100 fms. below the present depth, and, at the same time, to work the lodes in the upper levels, where immediate returns can be made. Mr. Wm. Vaudrey, the purser, in a report to the adventurers, speaks highly of the whole metaliferous wealth of the district, and particularly the numerous advantages held out by this sett, and gives his unhesitating opinion that, when the lodes are fully laid open, and to effect which 5000l. will be ample, handsome dividends will be made.

At Cawson Hill Mine (Devon), they are taking advantage of the season to prosecute the workings as far as possible, and get a pile of ore to surface. Some of the copper ore may be seen at the office.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

[Concluded from last week's Mining Journal.]

* * * The banks will, no doubt, be able to carry on their current business until the sovereigns arrive from England, which will replace the ingots in the banks. It would be very undesirable to see these ingots in circulation; now they will pass direct from the assay office to the banks, free from all danger of being tampered with, and will be shipped to England by the banks as soon as the necessary quantity of sovereigns arrive to redeem the notes issued against the ingots. The difference between the standard value for 22 carats gold fixed by the bill at 3l. 11s., and the standard value of 3l. 17s. 10½d. in England—viz.: 6l. 10½d., is an ample margin to cover all cost of getting out coin and sending home ingots (insurance, freight, interest, &c.), and will give the banks a profit besides. It was necessary to fix the value here at the highest possible limit, so as to induce our own population to return with their gold here, and also to prevent that depreciation of the Exchange which is now so ruinous in Sydney and Melbourne to all branches of local industry producing exports; the Exchange at Sydney being 8 per cent. discount, whilst in Melbourne it is as low as 10 per cent. At 3l. 11s. an ounce, the merchants have little inducement to make remittances in gold instead of bank bills, and our Exchange will be kept up. This measure is to remain in operation for one year only, but you will easily understand that the ice having been once broken, in regard to bringing Australian gold into a state fit for our commercial requirements, the British Government must either at once establish a branch of the British Mint at Sydney, or consent to see an Australian Mint established by the colonists themselves, for the coining of a new metallic currency altogether. Workmen are now busily engaged preparing the necessary laboratories and smelting apparatus at the Treasury, and it is expected they will be ready to receive gold in a few days. The office is to be under the joint superintendence of Mr. Babington (a geologist, lately engaged by our Government on the recommendation of Sir Henry De la Beche, to make a geological survey of this province); and Dr. Davy, a gentleman of great chemical attainments (director of the Yatala Copper Smelting-Works). The ingots are to be cast in a mould of a uniform size, as regards breadth and thickness, of a conical shape, and nothing smaller than 3 ozs. will for the present be cast; the ingots will only vary in length according to the respective weights that may be determined upon, so that in a short time people will at a glance be able to tell how many ounces each ingot contains.

But another question still remains to be glanced at, with reference to the gold subject: who is to say that South Australia may not any day develop gold fields equal, if not superior, to anything hitherto discovered by our neighbours. I am confident, sooner or later, we shall not be behind our neighbours. You must have seen the specimens of South Australian gold exhibited in the Crystal Palace; we know that gold is now found, although in minute and as yet unimportant quantities, in many watercourses, dispersed over an area of 100 miles from north to south; our hills abound in lodes of quartz, traversing schistose rocks of slates, greenstones, hornblendes, and other constants, genial to the fertile production of gold. We also know that the gold lies at some depth from the surface at all the principal diggings in the neighbouring countries; why then should it not lie here also in considerable quantities? But our own people are too much stricken by the gold mania, caused by Mount Alexander, to think of allowing themselves to be detained here on an uncertainty, when they deem themselves sure of it at Mount Alexander. Providence, no doubt, has its own wise intentions with regard to all these matters; and if it is never found in workable quantities here, we are still possessed of mineral, agricultural, and pastoral riches to an extent which cannot fail to make South Australia a great country in the natural course of time, and which ought, even without the doubtful advantages of a local gold field, fill the hearts of its inhabitants with incessant gratitude to that Being who has so liberally provided for us.

I shall in future probably have to address you more frequently than I have hitherto done; for your readers will, I believe, be interested in being put in possession of authentic information from all the Australian colonies, even including poor South Australia, in times so exciting, and so fraught with much that is both good and evil.

The shaft at the Burra Burra is now down to the 50 fm. level, and the explorations at that depth have laid open the lodes in undiminished splendour and richness. The heavy portions of the monster engine are now on the way up, carried on a huge carriage, specially and ingeniously constructed for that purpose, and drawn by 72 bullocks. The bridges on the road level will be shored up, to bear the enormous weight passing over them, but no impediment has occurred, and as all the lighter portions of the machinery has been safely delivered at the mine some time since, and the buildings and shaft completed, the whole will soon be in working order. The directors have some time since come to the wise determination of only paying dividends out of the proceeds when received, and no dividend will probably be declared for another quarter or two. The last take went off very well, but the men made the condition that they should all be paid up in full at the expiration of it, and there is no doubt whatever that the greater portion will then try their luck at the diggings. Arrangements are now being made to close the Kapunda Mine next month for awhile, the men agreeing to stop for that time merely to clear up the ores at hand; and beyond keeping the engines going, to hold the water in fork, nothing of any consequence will be done at Kapunda until a favourable change by a return of population takes place, the period for which, of course, no one can determine.

Major Campbell was summarily dismissed from the management of the Australian Mining Company on Capt. Hitchens's arrival. It is no business of ours to approve or disapprove of such harsh acts; the proprietary probably have the right to do as they please with their own, but as we are as yet in the dark respecting the cause of such severe proceedings, we may be allowed to question the justice of them. The immediate effect to Major Campbell is utter ruin, as his name figures in the *Gazette* as an insolvent, which latter, moreover, debar him holding any appointment under the local Government, until passed through the Court; and the shareholders of this company, smarting under the all but total loss of some 100,000l., unprofitably invested, may now, if they please, rejoice that they have at all events wreaked their vengeance on a helpless and ruined family.

Will the shareholders of the Worthing Mining Company condescend to take wholesome advice? Perhaps not; but I will, nevertheless, place on record that advice, so that after they have fooled away a few more thousands on a property not worth as many hundreds, they may repent not having taken it. My advice then is—let them make the best of a bad bargain, and knock the concern on the head forthwith; and if they can, let them try and get back from the original sellers of the property some of the thousands they, in their simplicity, paid for the freehold estate. I have never had but one opinion of this concern; the country is too hard to allow of workable metallic veins existing there; but the shareholders may please themselves, and continue, at a trifling outlay of a few thousands annually, to enjoy the gratification of seeing the "important despatches" forwarded to them periodically by the local committee of management, published in your columns. I would fain hope that my earlier communications respecting the defunct Barossa Mining Company were the means of saving the shareholders a good deal of money; it will be their own fault if those of the Worthing do not follow the example.

The Patent Copper Company are still actively employed, and from the arrangements they have made, they are confident in being able to keep the furnaces going at full work during the winter. They have organised an enormous staff of carriage between their works and Port Wakefield, where nine ships are now discharging coals and loading ore and copper. Our best wishes attend the operations of this company; they have been of immense benefit to the colony, and we ardently desire them to reap a rich reward for their most enterprising undertaking. Mr. Walters, the chief manager, returns to England by the *Hydaspes*; he has during his sojourn here gained for himself what he richly deserves—the respect of the community as a man of business, and universal esteem as an honourable gentleman. The management devolves on Messrs. Williams and Ewbank. All the mines in the Mount Barker district are suspended; there are amongst them many most valuable sets, and at some future and more propitious period a vast quantity of copper will be raised from them.

We have just had our attention directed to a quiet speculation, and of which we have formed a very favourable opinion. There has been discovered, and was worked for a short time, a splendid vein of copper ore, in one of our West India islands—that of Virgin Gorda. After the merchant who had speculated had brought over men, established machinery, and sunk a shaft, his means failed, and a company of private individuals are now desirous of going on with it. The average quality of the ore is about 20 per cent. It is in the same range of mountains, though not in the same island, as the productive mines of Cuba. The copper ore is little inferior, those interested in it assert, to the celebrated mine of Burra Burra; while the Virgin Gorda is one month's sail from England, and the other four. It is now proposed to divide the stock, and throw open 25,000 shares at 1l. each; and if 5000 shares were sold, they would immediately proceed; and no subscriber would be required to sign the title deed until a dividend accrued. The miners who went from this country are so satisfied of its productive quality, that they are inclined to "work it on a small tribute." At 45 fms. the lode is 3 ft. wide; and 200 tons per month could be easily procured. A cargo delivered at Swansea brought upwards of 81l. a ton. We know this affair to be in the hands of honourable and respectable men, who would not willingly deceive, and, therefore, give it this notice.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.—Much has been said and written respecting the great suspension bridge about to be erected near Dirschau, in Prussia, over the Vistula, as being the largest in Europe. It may be the longest, but it is a series of five suspension bridges, each 500 feet only, while the span of the Menai is 580 feet, the Frieburg 870 feet, and the Wheeling Suspension Bridge, in America, 1000 feet between the bearing points.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

In delivering judgment in the action brought by Mr. Stewart against the directors of the company, in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 18th inst., Lord Chief Justice CAMPBELL said—In this case a rule was granted upon the point referred, whether there was any evidence to prove that before the plaintiff requested that he might be permitted to execute the Deed of Settlement his shares in the company were duly forfeited? If they were, the defendants are entitled to have the verdict entered for them on the issue on the second plea, that the plaintiff was not possessed of the shares.

It appeared that this company was provisionally registered in August, 1850; that in June, 1850, the plaintiff obtained certain scrip receipts for shares in the company—that the Deed of Settlement was completed and executed by one-fourth of the shareholders, on the 16th August, 1851—that it contained a clause which authorised the directors to declare forfeited the shares of any such scrip holders who have not executed the deed within three months from its date—that after the expiration of three months from the date of the deed, and before the plaintiff requested that he might be permitted to execute the deed, the directors declared the shares to be forfeited—that he had no previous notice from the company to come in and sign the deed—that the company was completely registered in November, 1851, and that afterwards the company refused leave to the plaintiff to execute the deed, on the ground that his shares were forfeited.

It was contended before us that this clause of forfeiture was unreasonable and void, and that, at any rate, it could not be acted upon by a subscriber or scrip holder till he had notice of it, and had afterwards objected to execute the deed; but looking to the expressions of the 7th and 8th Vic. c. 110, and the nature of the undertaking, which that statute was meant to carry out, we think that the shares were duly forfeited. There is, necessarily, authority given by all the subscribers to frame a deed; the company do not act on it till they have got the certificate of complete registration, and it could not be completely registered unless it be formed by a deed or writing under the hand or seal of the shareholders, which must be signed by at least one-fourth of the persons who at the date of the deed had become subscribers. This deed must be submitted to the registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, that it may be seen by him, to be conformable to the statute, and otherwise unexceptionable; he may object that it is incomplete, or that it contains improper matter, and he must approve of it before the certificate of complete registry shall be granted. We conceive that no such subscriber can ask to be allowed to execute the deed and object to its contents.

In the case of Wilkinson v. the Californian Gold Mining Company, we lately held that a subscriber could not partially execute the Deed of Settlement, excepting a clause which he objected to. If he executes it absolutely, he must be bound by it, in as far as it is not against the law of the land.

This is an action for not permitting the plaintiff to execute the deed, and the plaintiff must be supposed to have availed himself of his opportunities of becoming acquainted with its contents, and to have assented to it as it stands. If the deed contained anything contrary to the prospectus, or justly objectionable, he might probably recover back the sums which he had paid for his scrip from the individuals who composed the company; but in an action against the company for not permitting him to execute the deed, he cannot object to it as unreasonable. Then, as to the want of notice, the evidence was that he had no notice till the day before the time expired, which the jury found not to be sufficient, and the case stands as if he had received no notice; but no notice is required to be given by the deed, which confers upon the directors the absolute power to declare forfeited the shares of the subscribers who have not executed the deed within the time specified; therefore, if the deed is valid, no notice is required. In truth, the subscribers had ample means of becoming acquainted with the deed which they ran of the shares being forfeited; but some may have delayed the execution of the deed, and which would render them liable for calls till they saw that the concern was likely to be prosperous, and the shares were at a premium. In this action, we thought that the plaintiff's title to shares in the sense in which the word is used in the declaration could not be denied on the ground that he had not executed the deed, and could not, therefore, be a shareholder within the definition of the terms laid down and the interpretation placed; but as the shares were duly forfeited, the verdict, on the second issue, will be entered for the defendants. Judgment for the defendants.

CALIFORNIA AND ITS GOLD MINES.—This far-famed gold-bearing country is daily rising in importance, and attracting the notice of every class of the community. This *auri sacra fames* is particularly applicable to the present generation: much has already been done, wealth has been acquired by "high and low, sick and poor," and we cannot divine what will be the result of man's experience and enterprise in the present and future generations. It has been truly said "there is nothing new under the sun," and what we fancy to-day to be visionary and delusive, to-morrow is made to appear not only rational and pleasing to the senses, but downright reality; and we are eager to add our names to any project having a good basis, and governed by proper principles. The gold mining regions of California appear to possess every requisite necessary for the aggrandisement of wealth, and holds out flattering prospects to the capitalist of every country; it is fertile in its land, rich in alluvial deposits, veins of rich quartz and ores abound in many sections of the country, and will soon become important in the world's history. Before we close this subject, we would draw attention to a company which appears to be received well, and stands before the public under the title of the "Le Mineur Franco-Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company." This company, which originated in France, has been in existence more than two years; it was first enrolled and registered by the French Government under the title of "Le Mineur," and subsequently amalgamated with one bearing the title of "L'Aurifer." The authorised capital, active and passive, is 160,000l. The sum of 60,000l. is proposed to be employed at present as active capital, and of this sum 40,000l. has been already subscribed in France, and the remaining 20,000l. is offered to English speculators. The 100,000l. is considered as passive capital, to be issued from time to time, according to the requirements of the company, and by the consent only of the shareholders at a special meeting; in this case the further issue of shares will be offered preferentially to the original shareholders. There will be a commission of supervision in London, formed from the English shareholders, who will be required to hold a certain number of shares. The liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares, which are to be bearer. Their title to the freehold and leasehold estates, which have been purchased in South California, will not be subject to dispute or litigation; it is derived from the Mexican proprietors, and the fee simple is as safe as it would be in England. The extent of the freehold covers a space of 1280 statute acres, and the leasehold extends over a superficies of 23,500 square feet of exceedingly rich quartz. Powerful steam-engines and machinery of the most approved construction have been purchased, and sent over for working the mines, and a financial statement of the expenditure is given by the company in a clear and lucid manner. Thus have England and France combined in this mining enterprise for mutual benefit; the same rights and privileges are secured to the English Commission of Supervision as are enjoyed by the French Comité de Surveillance in Paris. Nothing can appear more equitable and just than the manner in which this company has come before the English public, and we make no doubt they will receive that co-operation from all classes which they appear entitled to. If these conditions do not meet with patronage in the English market, we shall be unable to give any valid reasons, for it is quite certain no pains have been spared to render this one of the most attractive undertakings, and the best organised of any which has yet fallen under our notice.

THE QUARTZBURGH GOLD MINING AND IMPORTING COMPANY.—The object of the parties bringing this concern before the public is not like the generality of those preceding it—the working of gold mines in California with an immense capital and an unprecedented number of shares, at once incurring an enormous outlay in official appointments and engagements with parties proceeding, with cumbersome machinery, to the spot of their contemplated exploits—but using the greatest caution, avoiding the rocks many of them have already split upon, and piloting their little party out safely to the haven they have chosen and secured, where they contemplate, by a judicious outlay of the ample funds they have at command, and use of the improved implements they have forwarded to the site, to reap a rich reward as the result. The projector (now in London) has travelled over the golden districts, is well versed in the diggings, perfectly acquainted with the old detritus, auriferous soil, and quartz rock, and knows well where it is to be procured among the gullies and ravines that have been the receptacle of such metalliferous deposits for ages, in which are found the most profitable supplies of gold. This gentleman will immediately return to California through the United States, and forward home a cargo of the auriferous soil, as well as quartz rock, with the least possible delay, to convince the shareholders of the real value of their property, which is secured under a license duly obtained. Another advantage is evident. By working under license obtained from the State authorities, the purchase of grants and leases of land are saved, the title to possess which, as in cases of recent date, might be questioned. The plan of shipping the bulk from California to England prevents an enormous expense in the purchase and transport of machinery, the risk of breakage, and its being rendered useless. Whereas, the raw produce being transmitted to England, the true value of it will be obtained, avoiding the risk of robbery and plunder that attends the process of extracting, picking, crushing, and washing, as well as in the transmission from that country to England. Thus, a smaller capital suffices, and 30,000l., which they propose raising in 60,000 shares of 10s. each, will prove sufficient for all purposes; and as all the parties engaged will be interested as shareholders, it will prove an earnest of their fidelity, it being the intention of the projector to take out 80 persons with him, whose labour will be rewarded principally from the profits they will participate in as shareholders, and in addition the company provide them with every necessary comfort. Eight gentlemen form the committee of management.

The name of Mr. John Wooley, proprietor of the Blue Last Tavern, Coleman-street, having been forged on an application for shares in the Durdere Mining Company, he has offered 50l. reward for the detection of the offender.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, FLATULENCE, AND AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER.—Symptoms indicative of these disorders are a feeling of nausea, distension and spasmodic pain in the stomach, sense of oppression and sinking after eating, want of appetite, heartburn, languor, dejection of spirits, and general debility. The removal of the cause of complaint is the most important step, for which have recourse to Holloway's pills, as they possess such cleansing and renovating properties that the action of the liver is speedily corrected, the redundancy of bile carried off, the stomach strengthened, the spirits revived, and the patient is restored to perfect health.—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

TOURS IN IRELAND.

IRISH TOURIST TICKETS

(AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH) ARE ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS:—

Stations.	First Class.	Second Class.
London (Easton Station)	£6 10 0	£3 5 0
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Carlisle, Oxford	5 6 0	3 5 0
Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester	5 15 0	3 15 0
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Lincoln	5 3 0	4 3 0
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby	5 0 0	4 0 0
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield	4 0 0	3 10 0
Liverpool, Chester	4 0 0	3 5 0

They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin, Cork, the Lakes of Killarney, and by the new and romantic route of Kenmare and Glenariff, and back to the Station at which the ticket was issued.

The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have issued to him, at very reduced rates, Tickets for a Tour in the county of Wicklow, for the journey from Dublin to Belfast, for the excursion to the Giant's Causeway, and one from Dublin to Galway, for the Tour through Connemara.

Every purchaser of a ticket is presented (gratis) with a copy of the "Illustrated Irish Tourist's Hand-Book," compiled solely for these Tours. The fullest and most accurate information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Company's office, 52, Westland-row, Dublin.—See also "Bradshaw's Guide," page 123.

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular MONTHLY MAIL STEAM CONVEYANCE.

AND OF THE ADDITIONAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION, NOW ESTABLISHED BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, with the EAST, &c. The Company book PASSENGERS, and receive GOODS AND PARCELS, as heretofore, for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 30th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 8th of the month.

The next extra steamer will be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria, on the 3d October next, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th of Sept. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will book passengers throughout from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY by their steamers leaving England on the 20th of July, and of alternate months thereafter—such passengers being conveyed from ADEN to BOMBAY by their steamers appointed to leave BOMBAY on the 14th of July, and of alternate months thereafter, and affording, in connection with the steamers leaving CALCUTTA on the 3d of July, and of alternate months thereafter, direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods from BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malacca, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—On the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: On the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: On the 20th of the month.—(The rates of passage-money on these lines have been materially reduced.)

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—The steamships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghai. For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY

GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the ST. KATHARINE DOCKS will be HELD in the Dock House, Tower-hill, in the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday, the 30th day of July next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of declaring a dividend on the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year ending the 30th of June instant; also for the election, by ballot, of 21 directors for the year ensuing, and that the accounts of receipt and expenditure of the Company for the half-year ending the 30th June inst., will be accessible for inspection by the proprietors at the Dock House, on and after Monday, the 12th day of July next; and, further, that the Books of the Company will be closed on Monday, the 21st inst., and opened again, on Saturday, the 31st day of July next.

By order of the court, JOHN HALL, Secretary.

St. Katharine Docks, June 8, 1852.

N.B.—The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—MANUFACTURERS OF

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.

The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, having, during the last year, established a MANUFACTORY OF PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD, on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute orders without delay, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new; and that, if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

Pattinson's Oxichloride of Lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead, and one equivalent of oxide of lead—it being well-known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead, and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead.

Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact, it is not so, for the newly-discovered Oxichloride, in most, if not in all, respects is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained; and after a period of upwards of two years it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried.

But the chief, and by far the most important, advantage it possesses, is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body—by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority, in this important particular, beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead; and they now state the proportions to be as SIXTY TO ONE HUNDRED—THAT IS, 60 LBS. OF OXICHLORIDE PAINT WILL COVER AS MUCH SURFACE AS 100 LBS. OF THE BEST WHITE LEAD.

—the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker, more protective, both in and out of doors, as the Oxichloride dries into a hard, tenacious film like an enamel than paint.

In using the Oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required—oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called *putting*, and for work intended to be varnished.

For the use of paper-stainers and leather dressers the Oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable.

The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

OFFICE IN LONDON (MR. RICHARD COOK), No. 7, SISE-LANE.

Office of the Washington Chemical Company, 73, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 1, 1852.

GRIFFITHS & STOKOE'S SMOKE CONDENSING

APPARATUS, which has been upwards of seven years at work at Langley Mills, Alston Moor, and lately at Kettlehead, near Leyburn, Yorkshire, consists in having a series of filters, containing stones, gravel, &c., with water passing between them; the case containing these filters is connected with the smelting or other furnace, by means of a pipe, which is provided with a fan blower, near to the filter chamber—rotary motion being communicated to the fan by its axis being provided with a drum, over which passes an endless band, worked by any suitable prime mover. By means of the fan-blower the vapours are drawn with considerable velocity from the furnace, and driven through the series of filters—the same being arranged in the case so that they shall present perforations at the bottom to a trough of water beneath, and the vapours, on coming from the mouth of the blower, pass up through these perforations into one filter, or filtering compartment, then over the partition thereof into the next, passing out at the bottom, and up into the next, and so on. After having passed through the whole series, these vapours pass out at a pipe communicating with the chimney shaft.

What is claimed under the patent is the use of EXHAUSTING and FORCING APPARATUS, as applied to filters, to INCREASE the DRAUGHT in the FLUES of SMELTING FURNACES, &c., and drive the vapours rapidly through the filters, purify the same, and recovering any useful matter intermixed therewith.

As the foregoing notice of Messrs. Griffiths and Stokoe's patent, which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 13th March last, created some interest and inquiry, the following particulars are subjoined, to afford the additional information the patentees are in possession of:—

This invention has been in successful operation at Langley Mills, Northumberland, for several years, and lately erected at Kettlehead, at which place it may be seen, by applying to Mr. Tattersall, agent. The first trial of saving was from 202 tons 18 cwt. lead, obtained from the ore hearths, which gave 10 tons 2 qrs. of pig-lead from the lead furnace, being a SAVING OF FIVE PER CENT. on the lead. A similar quantity will shortly be smelted, when it is expected a better result will be obtained, owing to the tanks, &c., being now water-tight, which was not the case in the first trial.

Plans and every information can be obtained on application to Mr. John Henry, Holywell, Flintshire; or to Mr. James Stokoe, Newton, near Bywell, Northumberland.

IMPROVED LIFTING JACKS.

MANUFACTURED BY

W. and J. GALLOWAY,

PATENT RIVET WORKS,

MANCHESTER.

The attention of parties who employ

Lifting Jacks,

is respectfully requested to the super-

iority of those annexed, over those

hitherto in use.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, STRAND

(being 31 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£3	14	14	2 0 to May 1852	£2 16 0 May, 1852
1248	Alit-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	—	—	—	0 7 6 to Oct. 1851	0 5 0 Jan., 1851
2000	Anglo-Saxon Coal Company	4	—	—	10 per cent. Jan.	10 per cent. Jan.
1624	Bailewidden (tin), St. Just	11	10	—	9 14 to May 1852	0 5 6 May
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	3	5	5 6	3 8 0 to April	0 2 6 April
64	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	—	—	—	0 2 6 to May 1851	0 2 6 Nov.
100	Boscawell Down (tin), St. Just	182	225	250	457 10 to May 1849	5 0 May
100	Botalack (tin and copper), St. Just	—	—	—	0 5 to end June	0 5 June
1000	Brynall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	8	11	—	6 0 to Sept., 1847	2 0 March
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	30	4	—	208 0 to Mar. 1852	2 0 March
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	70	—	17 0 to June 1852	2 0 June
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	6	10	5 0 to 1851	5 0 1851
256	Condurow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	105	—	270 0 to May 1852	7 0 May
128	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15	3	2	855 14 to 1847	—
128	Downywell (lead), Cardiganshire	60	17	—	233 0 to 1843	—
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	30	335 345	242 10	—
673	Ding-Dong (tin), Gwilt	5	6	—	2245 0 to Mar., 1852	10 0 March
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	20	—	10 per cent. p. ann. div.	10 per cent. Jan.
2500	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6	6	—	50 per cent. to June	5 per cent. June
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24	160	170	440 0	—
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	123	150	—	353 6 8 Jan. 1851	8th Jan.
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	60	290	—	0 6 to May	0 4 in May
3000	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	9	—	127 0 to Feb. 1852	7 0 Feb.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	3	—	0 7 6 to Aug.	0 2 6 Aug.
8715	General Mining Company of Ireland (copper and lead)	1	3	—	23 0 to Feb., 1844	Feb., 1844
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	150	—	0 5 to Sept. 1851	0 5 in Sept.
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	200	—	2 0 to 1st Aug.	0 10 Aug.
1000	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3	4	4	1036 0 to 5th Feb.	2 0 April
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	200	—	670 0 to 1st April	15 0 April
1024	Harodafot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	8	4	—	1 0 6 to July	0 4 6 July
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	24	18	18	0 13 0 to June 1852	0 5 0 June
786	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7	—	7 10 6 to Feb., 1847	7 p. ct. p. annum
1000	Kirkcudbright (lead), Kirkcudbright	9	13	17 1/2	239 0 to April	5 0 April
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	13	—	235 0 to Jan.	4 0 to Jan.
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	2	93	—	20 9 to Mar. 1852	0 16 to Mar.
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	650	—	1 15 to June 1851	0 10 to June
8000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	10	—	75 0 to Mar., 1852	15 0 March
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	2	7	7 1/2	18 14 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
10000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	7	7	7 1/2	260 0 to Nov.	2 10 to Nov.
200	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22	175	—	0 8 to June	0 5 June
140	North Wheal Crofty (copper), Camborne	10	180	—	42 0 to June 1852	3 0 June
6000	North Wheal Crofty (copper and tin), Illogan	10	180	—	119 15 to May, 1852	4 0 0 in May
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1	17	—	10 10 to Mar. 1851	10 0 to Mar.
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin), Perranzabuloe	21	40	—	4 17 6 to Apr. 1852	0 7 6 Apr.
200	Phoenix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	20	240	—	871 0 to June 1852	7 0 June
560	Providence Mines (tin) Uny Lelant	20	22	—	11 10	—
356	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2	117	127 1/2 130	2 11 to July, 1849	0 6 to July
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beaufort	1	5	5 1/2	5 17 6 Sept. 1850	0 10 to Sept.
256	South Wheal Crofty (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	160	—	14 7 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
248	South Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	80	13	137	4680 15 to 1848	—
1024	Spearhead Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1	3	—	402 10 to 5th April	5 April
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin) Breage	1	8	—	277 5 to May 1852	7 10 to May
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125	—	15 0 to May	5 0 May
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper), Cornwall	16	9	—	2 10 to Sept. 1851	2 10 to Sept.
5600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beaulieu	4	4	—	2 6 to March	0 5 to March
6000	Trethick (copper and tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	11	11	177 5 to Apr. 1852	4 0 April
512	Trethick (silver-lead), Menheniot	6	8	—	10 10 to May 1852	2 10 to May
128	Trevelick Consols (copper), Redruth	6	15	—	300 0 to 3d June	10 0 3d June
120	Trevelick (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32	15	160 170	165 0 to May	17 10 May
120	Trevelick and Barriar (copper), Gwennap	130	166	—	5 0 0 in 1850	5 0 0 in 1850
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	120	—	2339 10 to Feb. 1852	8 0 to Feb.
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	85	100	1 0 to July 1851	0 5 to July
1024	Wellington (copper and tin), Perranuthnoe	7	6	—	12 10 to 7th Feb.	2 10 to Feb.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	125	127 1/2 130	195 0 to May	2 10 to May
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	49	50	44 0 to June	1 0 June
256	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan	10	445	465 475	37 10 to May	4 0 May
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	705	730 750	213 10 to June, 1852	4 0 June
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	31	—	25 10 to April, 1851	2 0 May
128	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	125	—	8 8 to May	0 10 May
6000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	6	—	248 per cent. March 1852	25 p. ct. March
430	Wheal Lovell (tin), Helston	33	35	35		
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	117	—		
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	4	44	—		
40	Wheal Orville, St. Just, Cornwall	10	250	—		
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	30	72	75		
498	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	180	—		
620	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	8	42	36		
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinnar, Cornwall	9	31	—		
8000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	6	31	31		

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
10000	Alcon Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14	2	—	3 0 0 to Mar., 1848	—
5000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24	1	—	3 17 6 to Dec. 1844	—
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	36	—	10 10 to Feb. 1852	2 10 to Jan. 1852
10000	Copano Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	8	54 5	3 18 0 to Oct. 1851	6 0 to Oct., 1851
10000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	12	—	6 10 0 to June, 1851	10 0 June, 1851
2700	Marmato (gold), Colombia	2	12	—	3 0 to Dec., 1851	17 to Dec., 1851
20000	Mexican and South American (copper), Mexico	2	4	—	—	—
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	11	11 1/2	33 4 0 to July, 1846	—
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	29	—	17 6 to June, 1852	2 10 to June
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	AV. 28	2	2	1 12 6 to Feb. 1850	7 6 to Feb., 1850

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
940	Balloon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	3	—
1024	Balloon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	3	—
608	Bell and Lanarth (copper), Gwennap	7	2	—
2000	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	4	4	—
8000	Blancavon (iron), South Wales	50	10	—
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	7	5	—
6144	Bodmin West Downs (tin and copper)	1	1	—
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	10	1	—
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	4	6	—
240	Boscon (tin), St. Just	19	16	—
2400	Boscon (tin), St. Just	1	5	—
5380	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1	2	—
14000	Braich Goch Slate and Slab Quarries	—	—	—
13000	Brondfod (lead), Wales	1	8	—
2390	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	5	1	—
7500	Bursarvo (tin and copper), Gwinnar	4	4	—
3000	Bwch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4	—
1000	Cae-Gwynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	2	—
4090	Calstock Consols (copper)	47 1/2	1	—
4000	Carbana (tin and copper), Crowan	4	4	—
3000	Carthow Con. (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	61 1/2	4	—
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	4	9	—
200	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	21	50	—
5000	Charlestown United (tin), Cornwall	5	3	—
1024	Chyppre (tin and copper), St. Endor	5	6	—
1024	Cijah and Wentworth (tin & cop.), Redruth	4	5	—
3000	Cold Mawr Pool (lead), Llanwrst	10	15	—
1000	Copper Botton (copper), Crowan	10	7	—
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	—
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanfihadr, Mont.	8	10 1/2	—
256	Crane and Belawa (copper), Camborne	25	10	—
128	Craig Braws (copper), Cornwall	10	12	—
9000	Culbert (silver-lead), Cornwall	10	1	—
1000	Cwm Daren, Wales	2	3	—
1000	Cwm Erth (lead), Cardiganshire	8	2	—
2000	Cyffnadd Fawr (lead), Llanegryn	4	1	—
3000	Dalrhew (copper and lead), Brecon	1	5	—
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	3	—
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	2	—
2923	Devon and Cornwall Consols (copper)	2	1	—
1024	Devon and Cornwall United (copper), Tav.	6	6	—
4000	Dolfrwyng (copper), Merioneth	4	1	—
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancerre	4	4	—
3000	Dyffrynwm (lead), Wales	10	12	—
1024	East Alfred Consols (lead & cop.)	2	7	—
256	East Bassett (copper) Redruth	15	14	—
2500	East Birch Tor	3	3	—
3048	East Boringdon Park, Plympton	1	2	—
1948	East Gwinnar (copper), Tavistock	5	2	—
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	19	70	—
1100	East Frongoch (lead)	1	5	—
4000	East Gannals Lake Junction (copper)	1	1	—
512	East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	9	7	—
9000	East Tamar Consols (all-lead), Beaufort	14	3	—
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	10	15	—
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	14	9	—
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	3	2	—
544	Ecton Mountain (paid-up shares), Staffordsh.	10	13	—
836	Ecton Mountain (lead & cop.), Staffordsh.	2	2	—
1280	Eggar Llee Llanfihadr-y-Croft (tin)	5	2	—
256	Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	2	1	—
13000	Gall-y-Maen (lead), Merioneth	1	2	—
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	5	6	—
2500	Georgina Consols (tin), St. Ives	5	6	—
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	49	13	—
240	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper) Redruth	8	17	—
900	Great Beam (tin), Roche and St. Austell	10	27	—
4025	Great Cowarth (silver-lead), Merioneth	12	1	—
1024	Great Wheal Alfred (copper), Phillack	17	19	—
5120	Great Wheal Badern (tin and silver-lead)	49	—	—
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	—	1	—
1024	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	71 1/2	2	—
512	Halnamming and Croft Goidal (copper)	60	75	—
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	8	8	—
9000	Hington Down Con. (copper), Calstock	2	8	—
20000	Kemmure and West of Ireland (copper)	1	2	—
873	Kewick (lead), Fortinella, near Kewick	1	4	—
1024	Kingzett and Bedford (lead and copper)	5	8	—
1748	Lamheroo Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	14	8	—
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	4	4	—

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
13000	Llwynniles (lead), Cardiganshire	25	—	—
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	—	—
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3	1	—
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	4	—	4
3000	Mollard (copper)	3	—	3
4500	Mount Black (tin & cop.), Llandow, Corn.	1	—	2
320	Nansogollan (tin and copper), Camborne	11	—	12
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	2	—	10
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	7	—	7
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	4	—	2
3500	North Francis (copper), Camborne	4	—	—
2500	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1	—	2
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead & copper) Devon	2	—	2
1200	North Wh. Buller, or St. South Tolgus	6	—	7
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	4	—	—
256	Old Wheal Bassett (copper), Redruth	2	—	2
10240	Pembroke & East Croisins (cop.), St. Aust.	2	—	3
1500	Pendarvas (lead), Carnarvon	4	—	5
5000	Pendarvas and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	1	—	1
1026	Pendarvas Consols (copper), Camborne	1	—	3
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	3	—	10
1024	Penzance Consols (tin) Sancered	3	—	1
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	4	—	6
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	—	13
2000	Polgarth and Llanaraw (copper and tin)	1	—	2
3000	Portkellis United (tin), Wendron	16	—	11
1024	Prad Consols.	31	—	—
2048	Prince Albert Cons. (tin), Ferranabuloe	2	—	3
1000	Roeth Consolidated, Towanhead	4	—	18 5d
2500	Riverridge and Widdell (lead)Wheal	11	—	16
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3	—	1
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4	—	—
256	Rosewarne (copper and tin), Gwinnar	3	—	1
2048	Runnaford Combe (tin)	3	—	1
1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	5	—	4
6200	Silver Valley & Wh. Brothers (silver-lead)	10	—	10
2000	South Carr Brea (copper), Illogan	30	—	28
356	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	1	—	1
2000	South of Scillan	1	—	1
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uly Lelant	25	—	35
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	—	2
200	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	—	40
999	St. Minver Consols silver-lead	1	—	3
667	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	9	—	2
1000	Tokenbury Cons. (cop.), St. Wye, Liskeard	3	—	2
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	4	—	4
1024	Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	1	—	3
1024	Trevalva (copper and tin), Perranulhnoe	1	—	6
168	Tregordon (silver-lead) Wadebridge	22	—	5
1000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	6	—	6
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	4	—	8
2000	Treurance (copper), Helston	7	—	5
2048	Trevelyan (tin and copper)	2	—	4
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), near Carnarvon	4	—	4
1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	12	—	10
2000	Uly Consols (cop. & tin), Gwinnar	2	—	3
20000	Val of the Tavy	1	—	1
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	1	—	1
1024	West Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack.	12	—	25
6000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan	1	—	7
1024	West Beam (tin), St. Austell	38 5d	—	3
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	5	—	70
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancered	2	—	6
512	West Fowey Cons. (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	—	50
2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Carlisle	2	—	15
1024	West Faw Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	—	10
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	73	—	120
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14	—	8
120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	15	—	10
512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	10	—	9
500	West Wheal Towan (cop. & tin), Illogan	29	—	14
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinnar	8	—	9
1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	15	—	16
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	5	—	5
1228	Wheal Ann (silver-lead-cop.), Calstock	5	—	14
2072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1	—	1
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	5	—	5
1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	6	—	21
1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper and tin) Parnan.	4	—	5
4096	Wheal Edward	—	—	—
182	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	17	—	15
764	Wheal Grenville (copper), near Tavistock.	14	—	4
—	Wheal Grenville (copper), Camborne	3	—	3